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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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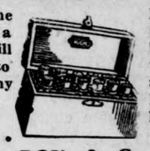
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Princess St., BOMBAY, 2.

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VOL. XXVI NO. 5 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Line Clear For Subhas Bose

Fiction Of Modern Diplomacy

TUG OF WAR BETWEEN 'HAVES' AND 'HAVE-NOTS'

John Gunther Exposes Real Motives For Moves On Europe's Chess-Board

A study of World Problems and an attempt to fit it with India, was urged by Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, presiding for the first time in the City of Bombay, over a public lecture, delivered by a "distinguished journalist and writer," Mr. John Gunther, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday.

The lecture was organised by and held under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party.

Huge Gathering

The floor and the galleries of the hall were all packed and queues of people stood on the verandahs. A vast number of them clamoured to rush into the hall, which was crowded to capacity. The clamour was so great that Pundit Jawaharlal was forced to ask them to stand where they were.

Modern Fictions

Mr. John Gunther dwelt at length on Modern Fictions in Politics and concluded that the "Have-not" Powers wanted to expand in places which did not belong to them instead of expanding in their own places and that they gave fictitious reasons for the same.

TRIBUTE TO JAWAHAR

Pt. Jawaharlal introducing the speaker said that it was a rare privilege to hear Mr. John Gunther, who had refused to address a public gathering in his own country.

At the outset, Mr. John Gunther paid a tribute to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, whose autobiography he had re-read after he came over to India. It was the first time in his life that he addressed a public gathering. He could not meet Pt. Nehru as he was busy with sight-seeing and he was perplexed and interested in the vast complexities and subtleties of Indian life.

He regarded Pt. Nehru's biography as one of the great biographies of his time or of any time—a biography the most moving and inspiring of a noble man. Despite his hesitation to address a gathering, he accepted the invitation because Pt. Nehru would be the Chairman.

Mr. Gunther's recent experience of Europe consisted in his two hours' stay at Naples last year. He, however, had spent fourteen years in Europe. He had an exciting time there. What reminded him of a story about Mrs. Dorothy Thomson, a distinguished journalist and the wife of Mr. Sinclair Lewis, who had stayed in Moscow for six weeks. Later one of their friends saw her and when he told her that she had spent six weeks there, he told her that if she stayed there for one more day, she would have to stay there all her life. The speaker, however, added that it was more pleasing to see forests than to see trees.

In the modern exciting world, the sceptive, the scientist and the dispassionate observer believed as an article of faith in one main thing—the "fact", something, he can weigh, analyse and prove to be existing. In the modern world facts were not facts. The impartial observer had a difficult task as much as he had only to deal with fact but also with contrary facts. In Germany and other dictactor countries facts were disguised by means of propaganda and counter-propaganda sought to re-emphasise those facts.

PRESENT-DAY FICTION.

A remarkable contemporary phenomenon was the growth of what might be called fictions in politics. A diplomat was one who was sent out to lie for his State—that was the pre-war conception of diplomacy. But now there were fictions of a distinctly bigger scale. Among the fictions now employed were the flamboyant name of the Disarmament of countries, the American Neutrality Act, the National Government in England, which was in fact a Conservative Government, and the Democracy in Soviet Russia and the totalitarianism of the Fascist States.

OUTRAGE ON HONESTY.

Besides these, there was a special group of fictions of which the "Independence" of Manchukuo was one. The fiction of the "Independence" of Manchuria was politically convenient in the distorted tempo of the present days and so that fiction had to be maintained. The example of Ethiopia was a wonderful example of modern fiction and he regarded the Non-Intervention in Spain as Political Fiction No. 3. Spain was near to all to England. America and India. The non-intervention was an outrage on any normal conception of honesty or truth and was in direct contravention of the normal meaning of those words.

That fiction might have served to save Europe from a general war. If it were so, Europe was saved by one of the most monstrous lies known to the twentieth century mankind.

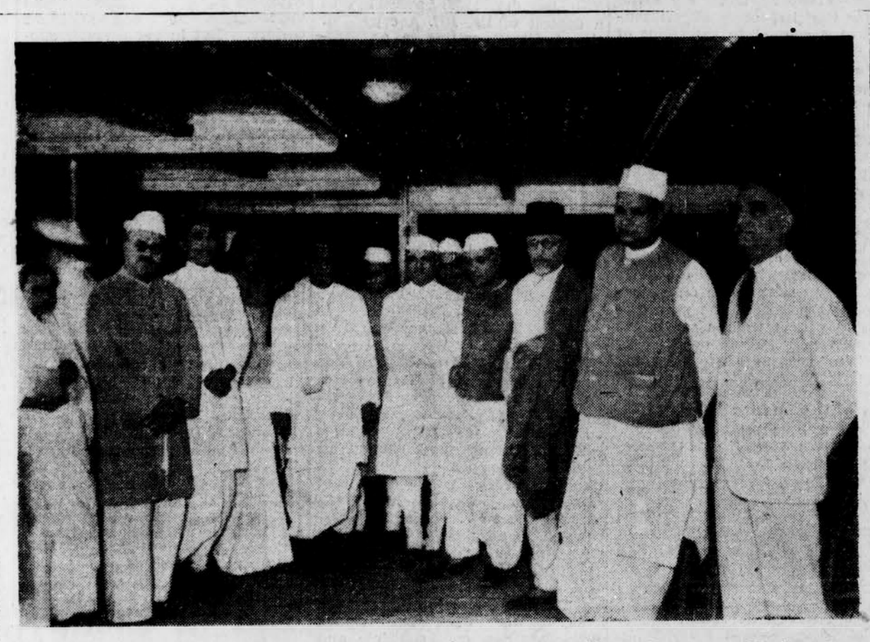
The most perplexing fiction of modern times was that of the question of the "Have-Not" countries. It was important to approach that problem, he felt, that from a truthful angle. Germany, Italy and Japan were usually called the three "have-not" States. In his opinion it was an unsatisfactory definition and unsatisfactory grouping. After all, Switzerland and Sweden were "Have-Not" countries and their policies did not bear any resemblance to the policies pursued by Italy, Germany and Japan.

TWO PROBLEMS.

It was incorrect to group the three States, Mr. Gunther said, as Fascist Powers, because he thought Fascism was a very difficult term to define and it differed in their meaning in Italy and Germany. Japan was not Fascist at all. But all those States based their agitation on two concepts, namely, need for raw materials and for room to expand. Some countries were not favoured by nature and by geography but that did not justify, by itself efforts by their neighbours to take away what they had.

Comparing his country's position with other countries, Mr Gunther observed that America enjoyed enormous mineral wealth and occupied an unparallel geographical position in the world and the mistake was not theirs.

(Continued on page 8, col. 1).



Congress Working Committee members visited Scindia Steam Navigation Company's pilgrim-ship "El-Madina". The host Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarjee, The Managing Director (centre) welcomed them.

Deficit Budget For United States

But Roosevelt Expresses Satisfaction

WASHINGTON: January 5.

A deficit of 950 million dollars is estimated by President Roosevelt in his Budget message to the Congress for the year ending June 30, 1939.

This is 138 million dollars less than the deficit for the preceding year and is a reduction in the deficit for the third successive year.

THE ESTIMATES

Expenditure is estimated at 6,869 millions, which is 539 millions below the current year, while revenue, is 5,919 millions, which is a reduction of 401 million.

Revenue includes income-tax 2,414 millions, internal revenue of 2,190. customs 390 millions.

National defence cost 991 millions, veterans' pensions of 539 millions, interest on public debt 976, millions, Public Works 691 millions, unemployment relief 1,266 millions, Agricultural adjustment, administration 586 millions.

Gross public debt on June 39 is estimated at 38,528 millions, compared with 37,604 millions of the preceding year.

ROOSEVELT SATISFIED.

The President prefaced his message with a description and analysis as to how the estimates were compiled, pointing out that since tax on revenues depended on business conditions, the estimates were necessarily based on a prophecy for a period beginning six months later and ending 18 months after the prophecy was made. He expressed satisfaction that the estimates of the past four years were infinitely more accurate than formerly. The President announced he would recommend curtailment of expenditure on highways, river and harbour projects and new public buildings and reclamation projects, firstly because he expected Government income would be less and secondly because it was demonstrated such projects do not provide as much work as other methods for taking care of unemployed. Money would be diverted from river and harbour improvements to provide more for flood emergencies.—Reuter's Special.

World Trade Problems

BRUSSELS, Jan. 5.

M. Van Zeeland departed from London. It is understood his visit was on the invitation of the British Government in connection with the report he is completing following his inquiries into the possibilities of improving world trade.

LATER

After M. Van Zeeland boarded the boat for Dover, he was handed an important communication and immediately left the boat and is returning to Brussels.

It is now stated that he is going to London on January 6 and has been invited by Mr. Chamberlain to lunch on January 7.

Simultaneous publication of his report on the world trade problems is expected in London, Paris and Brussels next week.—Reuter.

Haripura Congress Presidentship

Jawahar, Azad & Abdul Gaffar Khan To Withdraw?

Bombay, January 5.

The United Press learns that following Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's example Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad will withdraw their nominations for the presidentship of the Haripura Congress session.

It is understood that their nominations have been made against their wishes.

Accordingly Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose will be elected unopposed.—United Press.

SUBHAS BOSE FOR LONDON

Will Fly To India After Week's Stay In England

BADGASTEIN, Jan. 5.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose interviewed by Reuter said he was feeling much better in health and proceeding to London on Jan 8 via Germany arriving there on Jan. 10 by train at 16-00 p.m

He will spend a week in England and then is flying to India.—Reuter.

Jawaharlal Not Contesting This Year

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has written to Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Indian National Congress, stating that he has no desire to stand for the election of the Congress President this year.—A. P.

Prince Bernhard Back From Hospital

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 5.

Accompanied by a doctor, Prince Bernhard returned to palace Soestdyk from hospital by road, passing the scene of the accident.—Reuter.

Hunt For Support For Federation

Lothian Meet Madras Ministers

"No Alternative So Long As Common Questions Between States & British India Exist"

MADRAS, January 5.

The working of the Prohibition Act and the introduction of Federation are understood to have been among the subjects touched in the course of the talk, which Lord Lothian had with Madras Ministers at the Secretariat to-day.

NO HINDRANCE TO PROHIBITION

Lord Lothian is understood to have made special enquiries regarding Prohibition. Lord Lothian, who has full knowledge of how Prohibition worked in America, is said to have pointed out certain difficulties experienced in America, but he was much gratified when he was assured that none of those difficulties existed here and that Prohibition was working satisfactorily in Salem.

Britain Has No Alternative

Regarding Federation, Lord Lothian is understood to have voiced the British view-point that no other course is left but to introduce Federation, and there can only be a Federation of Indian States and British Provinces so long as common questions, such as Defence, existed.—A. P.

'HINDUS AND MUSLIMS WILL NEVER MERGE'

Jinnah Expounds Amazing Proposition To Allahabad Students

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

An amazing proposition that he and his followers believed in the principles of Muslim League as "Indians" and not as Muslims was laid down by Mr. Jinnah replying to the welcome address by students' Muslim Hostel. Most of the listeners who had any shred of independent judgment were shocked at this new theory of the Muslim League. Mr. Jinnah further declared Hindus and Muslims were like two "nations" by themselves and it was impossible for them to merge so that communalism was an evil which had come to stay in India for a long time to come.

It was not a new thing. It was there from "Times Immemorial. Mr. Jinnah further asked the students not to be afraid of taunts of so called "Nationalists". They were resorted to produce an inferiority complex in them. He even declared he was proud of being a communalist, if helping his community meant that.

French Airwoman's Experiences In Desert

BASRAH, Jan. 5.

Mlle. Maryse Hilsz arrived at Jask after two days' trek across the desert on camel-back accompanied by a party of Beduins.

The 'plane was slightly damaged and left in the desert.

Mlle. Hilsz stated that when she left Saigon she knew her engine was not in condition to face bad weather but she was determined to attempt to beat the record. Violent storms forced her to abandon her attempt to cross the Persian Gulf and when she decided to fly northwards along the coast, she met with thunderstorms and heavy rain. Suddenly, her engine failed and she contemplated jumping with a parachute but finally made a forced landing between Jask and Bander Abbas.—Reuter.

DEMOCRACY IN BULGARIA

General Elections In March: King Signs Ukase

SOFIA, Jan. 5.

King Boris has signed an ukase fixing March 6 as the date for general elections in Bulgaria, which for the past three years has been under semi-dictatorship.—Reuter.

"CLUMSY ATTEMPT TO BLUFF ARABS AND JEWS"

Arabian Leader On White Paper Of Palestine Commission

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5.

"Vague, inconclusive and self-contradictory" commented the Arab leader, Mr. Elias Moghannam, on the White Paper of the Palestine Technical Commission.

He added, "it is a clumsy attempt to bluff the Arabs and Jews. Any Commission is liable to boycott by Arabs and it would be wiser if Britain realised the Arab opposition rather than carry on a policy of procrastination".

Authoritative Jewish circles here are deeply concerned at the apparent indefinite prolongation of the present suspense, which, they fear, will invite a continuation of terrorism and accentuate the economic depression.—Router

DRIVE TO COLLECT RIOT FINES

Hebron Shop-Keepers Vacate Premisses

HEBRON, Jan. 5.

The shops have temporarily vacated owing to the commencement of the authorities' drive to collect the fine of £2,750 imposed on the town on December 21.

There have been no disturbances but the police have been reinforced as a precautionary measure.—Reuter.

GO-AHEAD SIGNAL FOR U. S. NAVY

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

President Roosevelt has summoned to White House the Congressional leaders Mr. Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary or Navy, and Admiral Leahy, Chief of Naval Operations.

White House officials indicate that the President is about to give a go-ahead signal to the expanded naval construction programme

It is understood that President Roosevelt very soon will send a special message to Congress suggesting new naval building programme, supplemental to eighteen vessels provided for in the regular budget.—Reuter.

ROOSEVELT AND SUPREME COURT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.

Justice Sutherland, one of the oldguards of the United States Supreme Court, has notified President Roosevelt that he is retiring from active service on January 16. This gives President Roosevelt his second opportunity of making an appointment to the Supreme Court.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted an experienced Chief Executive Officer for the Haliyal Municipality on a pay of Rs. 45 to 70 p.m. according to their qualifications. Applications must reach the undersigned on or before 5th of February, 1938. (Sd.) A. P. Desai, President, Municipality, Haliyal (N. Kanara) Haliyal, 1st January 1938. (7629)

Wanted one experienced S.T.C. and one trained-mistress for a local school. Apply stating minimum pay to Box No. 9609, "Bombay Chronicle".

56. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Experienced, aged Parsi requests Godown Service in Fort without pay. Outside, nominal pay, will deposit. Please write to K. D. Mehta, 221, Bora Bazaar, Fort.

62. TO BE LET

To let immediately newly painted two storeyed building of 50 rooms and garages with electric lights at Souter Road, near Phiroz House, Agripada, Chawal Street. Apply Pathan or Essabhai Valimahomed and Co., 282/4, Vadgadi, Bombay, 3. (7612)

148. SCHOOLS (VOCATIONAL)

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Hospital Road, Karachi. (9529)

196. MEDICAL SPECIALISTS

Consultation Free. See Dr. Dave at his Dave Chemical Works. 389, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 'Phone: 21420. Sure cure Sprue, Women Diseases, Diebetes, and other chronic diseases. (7617)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car, charges moderate. Apply Box 9614, "Bombay Chronicle".

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale—4 Lancashire Boilers of 160 lbs. pressure and 4 Steam and 3 Kerosene Oil Engines. Apply for particulars to Narsinggirji Mills, Sholapur. (7552)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Public Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE

A CORRECTION

With reference to Notice published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of January 4, 1938, regarding Trade Names and numbers, whose sole proprietors are Messrs Vadilal Chaturbhuj, carrying on business at Krishna Chawk, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay, No. 2, some Trade Numbers and Trade Names were incorrectly printed. The correct Trade Number and Trade Names are as follows:—

(2) V 7000 C (Trade Number) to be used as Trade Mark in Bleach Longcloth or Shirting.

(11) "GOLDEN BEAUTY" (Trade name) to be used as Trade Mark in Shirting.

(14) "DIVYAMURTI" (Trade name) to be used as Trade Mark in Longcloth.

MOTICHAND AND DEVIDAS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of all or any of the articles of Diets to the Arthur Road and Maratha Hospitals, Maternity Homes and the Turner Sanatorium for one year commencing from 1-3-1938 will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on 13-1-1938 not later than 1-0 p.m. (B.T.)

The diets will be exclusive of milk.

Tenderers if they desire may quote separately for vegetarian and non-vegetarian articles as well as for diets with or without meat and fish. Tenders will be accepted as a whole or split up in parts at the discretion of the Municipal Commissioner.

The tenders should be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed "Tender for the supply of diets to the Health Department" addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.

Forms of tender, specification, etc., will be issued to anyone on payment of Rupee one only by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information required.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
R. K. MHATRE.
Ag. Executive Health Officer.
Public Health Deptt.,
Municipal Offices.
Bombay, 4-1-1938.
7635.

ORIENTAL GOVT. SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of policy numbered 239957 on the life of Girdharlal Chhabildas of Chimthana, Tal. Sindkheda, now residing at Dhulia a duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within 1 month from this date.

(Sd.) H. E. JONES,
Manager.
Bombay, 22-12-37.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

No. 67 of 1937.

The public are hereby informed by direction of the Syndicate that with effect from 1st of June, 1938, the study of the Medical curriculum in this University will extend over a period of not less than 5 years.

S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.
Bombay, 3rd January, 1938.
(7628)

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

APPLICATIONS from persons having good experience and possessing Diploma or University Degree in Accountancy are invited for the post of "Superintendent of Accounts" in the Office of the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality on the grade salary of Rs. 250—10—350. The applicants should state their age, caste and creed and full particulars of their qualifications, present employment, past experience, etc. The applications should reach the undersigned on or before Monday the 17th January, 1938. Applications received after that date will not be considered. The selected candidate will have to give a security of Rs. 5,000 and will have to serve on probation for a period of one year. The selected person will be subject to the Service Regulations of the Municipal Corporation and will get the benefit of the Municipal Provident Fund Rules.

R. V. PARULEKAR,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Gilder Tank Building,
Grant Road, Bombay (7).
4th January, 1938.
(7632)

Legal Notices

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KAKULAL REVASHANKER and BAI BENKOREBAI, widow of Revashanker Mayaram have contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. Any person having any claim or claims or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, residence, use, maintenance, charge, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 31, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof; otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim or claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Dhunji Street in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 96 square yards or thereabouts and 91 square yards according to Cadastral Survey Sheet and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No: 1379 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1418 of Bhuleshwar Division together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses and all buildings or structures standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 717, Street No. 38 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the South by the property of Adarji Cowasji Bambotwala and now of the Parsi Panchayat, on or towards the North by the property of the Vendors, on or towards the East by the said Dhunji Street aforesaid and on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage.

SECONDLY:—ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Dhanji Street in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 70 7/36 square yards according to old records, 89 6/9 square yards according to actual measurement and 87 square yards according to Cadastral Survey Sheet be the same a little more or less and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and bearing Collector's New No: 251 New Survey No: 1379 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1419 of Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 718, Old Street No. 38 and New Street No. 36 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the South by the property of the vendors, on or towards the North by the property of Abdulalli Ahmedji, on or towards the East by the Dhunji Street aforesaid and on or towards the West by the property of Mustafa Miya Bawa Miya.

Dated this 4th day of January, 1938.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers Attorneys.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED from the Daily Newspapers printed and published in Bombay for the publication of Municipal advertisements, notifications, etc., except those issued by the Schools Committee's office, during the year ending 28th February, 1939.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed "Tender for the Publication of Municipal Advertisements" and should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Head Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1938, together with a deposit of Rs. 100. A copy of the Auditors' certificate as regards the circulation of the paper should accompany the tender.

Tender forms containing the conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy from the office of the undersigned.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 5th January, 1938.
(7633)

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Stationery and Drawing and Surveying Materials during the year ending 28th February, 1939.

Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Stationery, etc., Articles" and addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Head Municipal Office, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 17th January, 1938, together with the deposit prescribed for each schedule and the samples. Full description as regards weight, measurement and make of the samples submitted should be given if they do not correspond to those mentioned in the Schedules.

Tenders for each Schedule will, as far as possible, be considered as a whole, but the Municipal Commissioner reserves to himself the right to split up a Schedule if he thinks it necesary to do so.

Printed forms of tenders and conditions of contract can be had on payment of Re. 1 per copy from the office of the undersigned.

Tenders submitted without samples will not be considered.

(Sd.) S. A. SHETE,
Dy. Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 5th January, 1938.
(7634)

GENERAL FILMS LTD.'S
MAMMOTH MARATHI HISTORICAL

CHANDRARAO MORE
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
ON AND FROM
8TH JANUARY, 1938,

NOTE:—Seats worth Rs. 1/8 and onwards can be booked in advance.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival		Departure	
Borneo Maru	7th	Jan	21st	Jan
Havre	21st		7th	Feb.
Taijin	27th		11th	
London	23rd	Feb	10th	Mar.
Himalaya	11th	Mar.	25th	"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

PLACE OF ROADS IN ECONOMIC PLANNING

Raja Shamraj Bahadur's Plea For Careful Survey And Research

(From Our Correspondent)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), Jan. 4.

"The road problem is a subject of engrossing interest to our country at the present moment. Railway and steamship during the past century not only brought the peoples of the world together but created in them a desire and an urge for movement. Populations have become to-day far more mobile than they were ever before and fresh contacts so conducive to the development of the people. In other countries having relatively more extensive coast lines or navigable rivers, boat and steamship played no mean part in contributing to such contacts and appreciation of one another's culture. But in our vast subcontinent our rail-roads and highways constituted the only means of communication with the interior's widespread population. Even among these two I am sure, comparative statistics would show that the number of people travelling by roads is far greater than those using railway. It is because of increasing mobility leading to ushering in of a new era that I regard the road problem as one of intrinsic importance" observed Hon'ble Raja Shamraj Bahadur, P. W. D., Member in declaring open the fourth session of the Indian Roads Congress to-day.

Mr. S. G. Stubbs, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Punjab P. W. D. presided.

A large gathering of delegates mainly constituting engineers from all parts of India were present at the opening of the Congress.

Raja Shamraj Bahadur recalling the part played by roads in the economic development of the country said, India was pre-dominantly an agricultural country and trunk roads, spanning its length and breadth and feeder roads interlacing districts and providing an outlet for produce of villages in the interiors were factors inestimable in economic value.

Referring to Hyderabad, Raja Bahadur said that when development of roads takes place the Nizam's dominions situated as they are in the very centre of the Indian Peninsula would become the meeting place of highways running from North to South and from the Eastern to the Western Coast. "But in that not far distant future, continued the P. W. D. Member, not less than at present owing to the rapid development of air transport, these roads will mainly be used for transport of agricultural produce.

Dealing with the financial aspect of road construction the speaker thought it advisable to bestow consideration on the framing of plan which would not only be based on the needs of present but would also make provision for those of future. "The formulation of policy based on careful survey and research is necessary, proceeded Raja Shamraj for ascertaining the exact kind of roads required in different regions. The volume of traffic on the outskirts of the busy market town varies considerably from that to be found in sparsely populated and undeveloped areas. Between these two extremes, there is a vast range of variation in the local problems each of which requires different treatment".

Emphasising the necessity for reconstruction in the existing roads, simultaneously with the construction of new ones, he opined, roads must be planned both in alignment and outlaw to satisfy the most advanced considerations of technique, combined with maximum facility and safety to the road-user. "It need scarcely be emphasised," concluded the Hon'ble Member that upon the adequacy of communications depends the richness and fulness of our economic cultural and national life."

AJMER MERWARA LAGS BEHIND

"It Must Be Brought In Line With British India Provinces", Says Nariman

AJMER, Jan. 4.

"Rajputana and Central India stand to-day politically and administratively, where other Provinces of British India stood at least half a century ago, and the reason for this stagnation of a century is not the unfitness and backwardness of the people but because it is considered unsafe from the Imperialistic point of view, to hand over the affairs of this area to the people, because it is surrounded by important Indian States, inhabited by valiant and militant races. Hence for political and imperialistic reasons, it is considered necessary to keep the central area as a semi-military Nazi State" says Mr. K. F. Nariman in the course of a statement issued in connection with the political conditions continuing he said:—

I will briefly narrate my impressions of the political and constitutional affairs of the province as gathered from my short visit to Rajputana. The very idea of this conference had so unnerved the authorities, not being accustomed even to such innocent demonstrative propagandist and educative gatherings that extraordinary preventive and precautionary measures were taken, as a safeguard against this students' move The whole town of Beawar was pestered with C. I. D.'s.

The Municipality has been suspended for the past several years and a nominated body with an official Chairman conducts the local affairs, because the elected members were found guilty of the 'heinous crime' of presenting an address to the Congress President, in spite of the Chief Commissioner's behests, efforts and vigorous canvassing to the contrary.

It is high time that the semi-barbarous, uncivilised anti-diluvian system a relic of the past century, should end as soon as possible. Even in the most backwardly governed province in India, it will be difficult to find a parallel to such an autocratic regime.

Prison Of Slaves

The time has come, indeed it has long passed, when the National Congress and the people of this inflicted Zone, moved seriously in the matter, to remove this undeserved stigma, by which a section of highly cultured, educated and progressive Indians are considered perpetually unfit even partially to manage their own affairs, with such necessary safeguards and special control, as are duly provided in the bogus provincial autonomies, introduced in other provinces.

Ajmer-Merwara must be immediately brought in line politically and administratively, at least with the other provinces of British India. Financial and other difficulties could be easily adjusted as was done with regard to other more backward provinces.

The present humiliating state contrasts tragically with the glorious past; the land of the brave warriors has been transformed into a vast prison of slaves. Rajput regiments fight for the freedom of other lands; whereas the children of the soil helplessly suffer slavery and bondage in their own motherland.

One redeeming feature is that in spite of such rigorous handicaps the old valiant fighting Rajput spirit is not yet crushed. Great enthusiasm prevails among the masses, as well as the classes, as was evidenced by the wonderful demonstrations and huge processions during my visit. What is more gratifying still is the fact that Hindus and Muslims, both feel the pinch of humiliation at the bondage equally, and both are burning with the same desire to end the stagnation.

I hope that the Provincial political conference that is to hold its session shortly at Beawar, will harness all this enthusiasm national spirit, energy and intense patriotism in proper channels, and give a courageous and correct lead so that the existing deplorable humiliating and depressing state of affairs may end as soon as possible.—United Press.

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Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

Bombay, Wednesday.

The Princess Street police chased a person who, it is stated, was seen coming last night out of the police officers' quarters, and arrested him.

Nurruddin Jalaluddin, the arrested man, was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and ordered to be remanded to police custody.

A young girl named Jayabai, cooking food on a coal seghri, she got up to take a pot of Masala from a shelf. Her sari came in contact with the seghri, and she was enveloped in flames. She sustained severe burns, and was removed to the Sir Harkissondas Hospital; where she died.

At the inquest to-day a verdict of accidental death, was recorded by the Bombay Coroner.

Baboorao Govind Mhatre was arrested by the Maharbowrie Police at Vithalbhai Road in connection with a cheating case.

It was stated by one Krishnabai Rane sub-tenant of the accused, that she had handed over to the accused one diamond ring and a pair of diamond ear-rings valued at Rs. 1,432 for safe custody. He put her off from time to time inspite of her repeated demands to return the property. It was later found that the accused had pledged jewellery with two shroffs, one at Memon Street and the other at Nana Chowk. The property has been seized from these Marwaris and the accused has been remanded into Police custody till the 19th instant.

Gambling Arrests

Shanker Parashram, a cleaner, and Harif Khan Shergulkhan, a watchman, arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad on charges of gambling on December 17th last at Bastion Road, were found guilty and sentenced to three and one month's imprisonment respectively at the Girgaum Court.

Shanker Pradhan, arrested while accepting bets in Argyle Road on December 12 last, was awarded a month's jail.

Two raids were carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad last night and four persons were arrested.

Narayan Pandurang and Raghunath Pandurang were arrested at Ghaswalla Building, Bhendi Galli Kumbharwada.

The accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 till the 19th instant at the Girgaum Court.

The other raid was carried out at Lanke's Building, Dhuswadi, and Gajanan Raghunath Ranade and Dattatreya Vishwanath Pongshe were taken into custody.

They were bailed out till the 8th instant at the Girgaum Court.

That death was caused by fracture of the skull and laceration of brain due to his having been knocked down by Motor Car No. X 8209, was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury at the inquest on Saba Nanama (9).

A rider was added by the Jury that the suspect Mohammed Daraj Nawaballi was driving the car in a rash manner, and so he ought to be prosecuted under Section 304 A of the I. P. C.

It was stated by the deceased's mother, that on December 22, she and her son were going from the Katcar Ratti towards Jacob Circle along Haines Road. Her son was ahead of her. A motor car came from behind and passed her on her left and knocked down her son. She heard no sound of the horn. The boy was thrown down near the right footpath. The car stopped at a distance of forty feet from the scene of accident.

The boy was taken to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

Alleged Kidnapping

Sub-Inspector Solomon of the Bombay C.I.D., raided a room

(Continued in Col. 3).

Past and present Students of Bombay Law Classes who met in the Muzafarabad Hall, at their Annual Social Gathering on Sunday afternoon. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar (centre) presided.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.

8 a.m. Eknath Hatiskar, Bhajan and Marathi Bhajan. 8-25 AIR Artist—Clarionet, Film Song. 8-30 Ahmed Dilawar, Naatiya and Ghazals.

12 Noon Gujerati skits. 12-15 p.m. Marathi skits. 12-30 Hindustani skits. 12-45 Choruses. 1 Market rates and announcements. 1-5 Cosmopolitan Accordeon Band. 1-20 Eddie Peabody—Banjo. 1-27 Jenny Howard—Mezzo-Soprano. 1-42 Raie Da Costa—Piano. 1-57 Brunswick Concert Band.

5-30 p.m. Sonata in A major, Op. 47—Beethoven. 6 Rumba Boys Orchestra, Leader, Mike Machado. 6-20 Franco Culio—Baritone, Tosti, Carolli. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan, Bhajans and light songs. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-40 Talk (Gujerati): "Thumbing Books" by Prof. M. M. Jhaveri. 7-55 "Paderewski"—Piano. 8 Mike Steps Out—No. 4 "Will you buy any lace, any....." Commentary from Crawford Market by G. R. Genge. 8-15 "Sonah Seddon"—Soprano. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9 News in English. 9-15 Hirabai Barodekar, Khayal, Darbari, Darbari Titala. 9-45 Talk (English) "People's Food" No. 1, Food and Fitness, by Col. S. S. Sokhey. 10 Hirabai Barodekar, Dadra, Marathi Pad and Bhajan.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.

TRANSMISSION I.

8 a.m. Sitar and Sarangi, Bhairon Bahar. 8-10 Angurbala, Khayal Basant, Thumri and Bengali Geet. 8-35 Qasim Khan (Gazal), Momin. 8-45 Kumar Gandharva, Alaiya Bilawal, Thumri and Bhajan. 9-10 The News (English). 9-20 The News (Hindustani). 9-30 Quasim Khan (Asthai, Gandhari and Persian Gazal). 9-40 Angurbala, Thumri, Qawwali and Bengali Geet. 10-5 Kumar Gandharva, classical and light music.

TRANSMISSION II.

12-30 p.m. Indian music. 1-30 Melodious moments.

TRANSMISSION III.

5 p.m. Angurbala, Dadra, Bhajan and Bengali Film song. 5-30 For Jack and Jill, programme for children. 6 Kumar Gandharva, Khayal Bhup, Dadra and Marathi Geet. 6-30 'For Villagers Only'. 7-30 Kumar Gandharva, Thumri and Bhajan. 7-50 Duet "Tum bin sajan" by Manohar and Aziz. 8 Talk (Hindustani) "Story of Life" first forms of life, by Balkrishna Dass. 8-15 Angurbala, Khayal Durga, Dadra and Ghazal. 8-45 Hamidi, Sitar and Sarangi, Darbari Kanhra. 8-55 Qasim Khan: Darbari and Persian Ghazal, Naat, Hali and Pahari Geets. 9-15 News and weather (Hindustani). News and weather report (English). 9-45 European music, Dvorak. 9-50 Talk (English) "Matters of Moment" by Hon. Harold Nicolson, relayed from B.B.C. 10-5 European music. 10-55 Late news.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I.

49.2 metres, 6,085 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION II.

49.3 metres, 6,085 kc/s.

Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III.

86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.

5 p.m. to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Angurbala, classical and light music. 7 Hamid Husain, Khamaj on Hamidi. 7-5 B.S. Rawat, Qasim Khan: Persian Gazals and Bhajan. 7-30 to 9-45 Programme as in Delhi I. 9-45 Kumar Gandharva, classical music. 10 Readings from famous books, the Mahabharat. 10-5 Angurbala, Dadra and Bengali Kirtan. 10-25 AIR Orchestra—Bahar. 10-35 Kumar Gandharva, classical music. 10-55 Late news.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

12-36 p.m. Blue Bloods of the Stage" by Radio Quartette. 1-36 School programme. 2-6 Gramophone records. 2-36 Instrumental music—Sitar, by N. Das. 2-51 Talk "Art of Salesmanship" by Sj. Samar Sen. 5-6 For Rural Areas. 5-36 Dehatatva Song, Ashalata Roy. 5-51 Natya Sangit, Dhiren Das. 6-6 A musical Variety, by Tarun Sangit Sammilan. 7-36 Betar Orchestra, by T. N. Dey. 7-51 Talk "In Lime Light" by Nirad Ch. Chowdhuri. 8-6 News and weather (Bengali). 8-21 Light Khayal and Thumri, Zamiruddin Khan. 8-41 Ghazal and Dadra, Radharany. 9-1 Commercial news and weather (English). 9-6 News and announcements. 9-21 Talk "Research in Science" No. 4, Practical Value of Industrial Psychology, by Dr. Charles S. Myers. 9-36 Vocal Interlude. 9-50 Relay from the B.B.C. alternatively, Dance music.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97). G S G 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.)

GSJ until 9-0 p.m. 21.53 Mc/s (13.93m.)

GSD from 9-15 p.m. 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53m.)

7-25 p.m. Opening announcements. 7-30 Big Ben. Symphonies of Brahms. 8-20 Circus in London, descriptive commentaries from Olympia and Islington. 8-50 Military Band Concert.

(Continued from Col. 2).

near the J. J. Hospital and arrested two persons on a charge of kidnapping a married girl. The girl who was found in the room, was sent to the Children's Home.

The arrested persons were placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and ordered to be remanded to police custody.

The police, in applying for a remand of the accused to custody, stated that the girl in question was residing with her husband, a student at Tumsar in Bhandara District, C. P. The accused were her neighbours.

On the night of December 12, while the husband was sleeping, the accused are alleged to have kidnapped the girl. They brought her to Bombay and lived for a few days in a hotel. A few days back, they shifted to a room near the J. J. Hospital.

The Bombay C.I.D., on the receipt of certain information from Tumsar police, raided the room and arrested the accused.

Returning after the Christmas holidays, Mr. P. R Kapadia, a retired Deputy Collector, Poona, and his family found a new lock on the front door of their house. The family had gone out for a holiday-trip to Mount Abu. During their absence, it is stated, their residence "Bharucha House" Khareghat Road Dadar, was broken open and property consisting of gold diamonds, and pearls collectively valued at Rs 2,604 were stolen.

B Fernandez, a servant, who was dismissed three months back and five others were arrested last evening by the Kingsway police in this connection.

In applying for their remand, the police stated before Mr. W. K. Mankar, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, that the accused were seen moving about the premises between December 25 and 31 and that property worth Rs 300 has been recovered.

The Magistrate ordered the accused to be released on bail till January 19.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The health returns of Bombay during the 1st week of 1938, i.e. the week ended 1st January were as under:—

The total mortality 660 was 40 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 29.5 on the Census population of 1931 as against 583 for the 1st week of 1937 and the death rate 26.1. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during preceding quinquennium was 509 and the death rate 22.8.

Out of the total deaths, 157 were among infants under one year of age. During the week Smallpox caused 82 attacks (including 3 imported cases:—One from Ratnagiri and two from Andheri) and 42 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There were 8 deaths from Typhoid.

The number of live births registered during the week was 959 which compares favourably with that for the 1st week of 1937 viz. 866 and 780 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-1937).

A SMOOTH toothpaste whitens by cleansing — NOT BY SCRATCHING

The gentle action of ODOL toothpaste cleans teeth thoroughly without harming the enamel. ODOL dentifrice is also obtainable in solid form.

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WHY YOU SHOULD BUY A VALET AUTOSTROP RAZOR

You can strop the blades yourself and obtain more shaves per blade than from double-edge blades. The NEW Valet 99 Set illustrated above consists of an improved Valet self-stropping razor, strop and three blades in a hygienic moulded case. It is a bargain at only Rs. 1.8.

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ATHLETIC PROWESS AND BOVRIL GO HAND IN HAND

Athletes all over the World have found that Bovril gives them speed of action coupled with quickness of brain. They have found also that for sustained muscular effort there is nothing so good as Bovril.

It has been conclusively proved by scientific investigation that Bovril has a body-building power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

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For MALARIA, INFLUENZA and All Sorts of FEVERS

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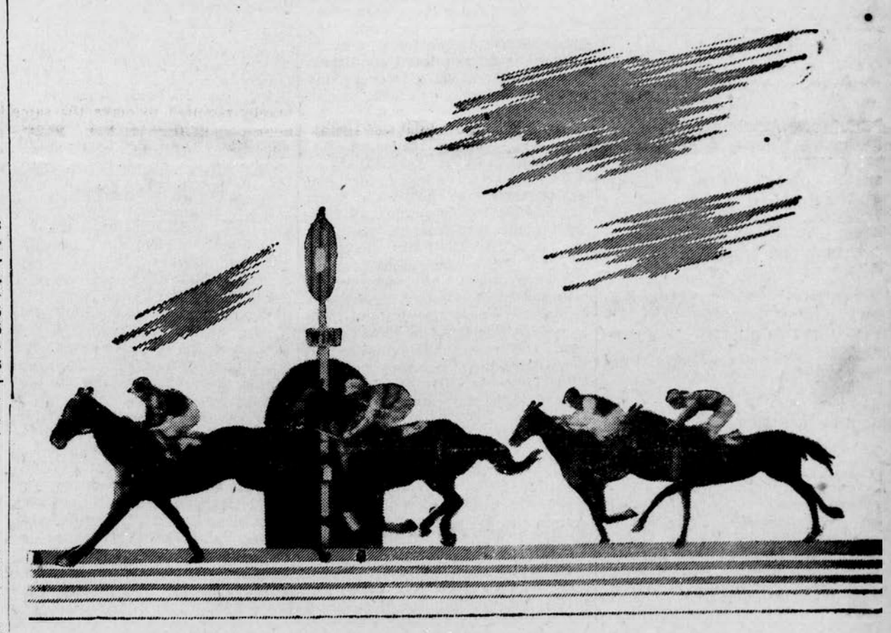

SECOND WINTER MEETING

First	Day Sat.	8th Jan.	Perth Plate.
Second	Day Sat.	15th Jan.	Danebury Handicap. Aintree Plate.
Third	Day Wed.	19th Jan.	Newbury Plate. Leopardstown Plate. Cairo Handicap.
Fourth	Day Sat.	22nd Jan.	Victory Cup. Melton Plate.

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACE DAY FROM — COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICES TO AND FROM MAHALAXMI—BOOKING ON THE COURSE.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races

Hardships Of Litigants Stressed

MAKE APPOINTMENTS TO HIGH COURT BENCH FROM BAR MEMBERS

Advocates' Association Welcome Address To Chief Justice On Visit To Small Causes Court

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

In the course of welcome address presented on behalf of the Bombay Advocates' Association on the occasion of the visit of the Chief Justice to the Small Causes Court this morning Mr. V. M. More, the President of the Association said:

In extending a hearty and cordial welcome on his Lordship's visit to the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. Mr. A. S. Davar, President, Advocates' Association, said:

That the Advocates were fully alive to, and deeply appreciate the great interest which His Lordship continued to take in the Small Causes Court which, although it is a subordinate unit in the administration of justice of this Presidency disposes of nearly 40,000 suits and is the largest of its kind in the British Empire.

The address proceeded:—

"We trust that Your Lordship will not think it amiss if we further avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded by Your Lordship's visit to give expression to our legitimate aspirations and voice, what we believe are the hardships of the litigating public assuring Your Lordship that it is not intended in any spirit of criticism. And the chief amongst our aspirations, with which we hope Your Lordship will have a certain measure of sympathy, is that the appointments to the bench of this Court, should, as far as possible, be made from amongst the members of the bar.

The Court under its present denominations has now been in existence for well nigh a century originally established before this period with a jurisdiction of Rs. 50 only for recovery of petty debts and subsequently enlarged to entertain claims upto Rs. 500 for debts and damages, it has now by stages been in existence for the last upwards of 50 years for disposal of all suits of a civil nature upto Rs. 2,000 with certain classes of suits only excluded.

The procedure of the Court is summary. We have about 200 practitioners almost exclusively confined to practice in this Court and we venture to submit with modesty that we have thoroughly competent bar well up in commercial law and the usages of the various markets and well versed in the summary procedure. While advocating our claims we fully realise the expediency and on occasions the necessity of appointing outsiders with fresher outlook to check fossilisation in a groove.

We venture to submit my Lord with great respect that we have always had ample provision for relief of indigent debtors under Sec. 30 of the Presidency S. C. Court. No other Court in British India except the S. C. Courts in the Presidency Courts have been given the wide powers to amend the terms of the decree from time to time to suit the altered conditions of the debtors. This is every day fully availed of by the debtors and their prayers for excuse of defaults and for reduction of instalments are generously granted.

CITY CIVIL COURT.

In conclusion, our Association understands that shortly the Bombay Legislative Assembly will consider a measure for the establishment of a City Civil Court in Bombay, for which a persistent demand has been made by commercial community of Bombay and endorsed by our Association. We therefore cherish the hope that when the proposal is submitted to Your Lordship for your opinion, Your Lordship will be pleased to accord to it your approval.

TRAVEL LONELINESS

will not worry the members of our Fifth Annual World Tour from India, sailing on March 10th. Travel in congenial company, with an experienced European Conductor to take care of your travel problems.

Glance at this Itinerary:—

Australia—New Zealand—Honolulu—Hollywood—Niagara Falls—New York—London—Paris—Berlin—Vienna—Monte Carlo—Rome—Port Said. These are but a few of the places in which you will stay.

The party leaves Bombay for Australia, New Zealand, Honolulu, America, and Europe on March 10th.

Itinerary and full particulars from:—

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CALCUTTA BOMBAY COLOMBO

FIFTH ANNUAL WORLD TOUR

BENGAL DETENU PROBLEM

Sarat Bose Meets Mahatma Again

BOMBAY: Jany. 5.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose had another two hours' talk with Mahatma Gandhi on the Bengal detenus' and political prisoners' problems, in the afternoon at Juhu at intervals.

Mr. Bose has cancelled his proposed journey to Calcutta after his interview with Mahatma Gandhi, who, it appears, has advised him to stay till to-morrow. He will meet Gandhiji to-morrow at 2 o'clock and leave for Calcutta at night.—United Press.

MAHARASHTRA DELEGATES

Objection Raised Against Cancellation Of Elections

ERANDOL, Jan. 5.

Mr. Shankar Kabare, President D. C. C. wires:—

The East Khandesh District Congress appealing to All-India Congress Committee against the decision of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee regarding the re-election of rural delegates of Amalner and Jalgaon talukas.

The circular of the East Khandesh Congress Committee is cancelled and elections have been postponed, pending decision of the A. I. C. C.

'PLANES FOR CONGRESS LEADERS

Cawnpore District Conference Plans

CAWNPORE, January 5.

A District Political Conference will be held in the village of Sarakhar on the border of Jhansi and Jalaun districts.

The Reception Committee is making arrangements for a gathering of about two lakhs and for the first time the village will have electric lighting and the facility of tap-water.

The most noteworthy feature of the reception will be to convey the leaders in aeroplanes, which will be specially chartered for the occasion.—United Press.

SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS

LAHORE, January 5.

Five more Ahrar volunteers were arrested to-day while proceeding to Shahidganj. The total arrests so far has been 75.

17 OTHERS CONVICTED

Seventeen other Ahrar volunteers were arrested in connection with the Sahidganj agitation and sentenced to six months' imprisonment on refusal to furnish security for keeping peace.

COURT TURNS DOWN REQUEST

The request made by Sir Wazir Hassan to adjourn the hearing of the appeal in connection with the Shahidganj case till the end of January to enable him to appear on behalf of some of the Muslim appellants on account of his illness was turned down by the High Court. Hearing commences on the 10th instant as originally fixed.—United Press.

CONGRESS WORK IN LEGISLATURES

Leaders' Consultations With Mahatma

BOMBAY: Jany. 5.

Members of the Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the Congress Working Committee, namely, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, accompanied by the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, had one hour's discussion with Mahatma Gandhi at Juhu in connection with the activities of the Congress Parties in the Provincial Legislatures and problems facing the Congress Cabinets.

It is understood that they sought Mahatmaji's advice on the legislation, which is proposed to be introduced by the Congress Governments in furtherance of their election pledges and programmes in the forthcoming sessions of the Legislatures.—United Press.

ZEMINDAR-TENANTS CLASH IN U. P. VILLAGE

LUCKNOW, January 5.

Political differences among the tenants of two taluqdars resulted in serious consequences when the tenants holding one view raided Subhannagar village, a few miles from Lucknow, inhabited by those holding the opposite views and destroyed three houses. Injuries were sustained by several of either party in the melee.

On receipt of information the authorities dispatched Mr. Earle, Deputy Superintendent of Police, with an armed guard, who are now patrolling the affected area. Investigations are proceeding.

EARLIER INCIDENT

Earlier in the week an armed police guard had to be rushed to village Khushalganj, where trouble was apprehended between a Zemindar and his tenants over the planting of groves. Twenty-five persons were bound over by the police to be of good behaviour.—A. P.

"AXE" ON U.P., P.W.D.

LUCKNOW, January 5.

As a measure of economy the U. P. Government have decided to abolish posts of two Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineer, P.W.D., from the next financial year.—United Press.

Carry On Fight For A Better Standard

I. L. O. Chief's Advice To Indian Working Class

Wherever I have been in the six provinces in India I have found a great deal of thinking, discussion, and an earnest effort by the Provincial Governments, besides, a growing consciousness of effort, realising that success can only be achieved through co-operation" said Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of International Labour office striking an optimistic note at a party arranged in his honour by the Servants of India Society.

He was of the opinion that before long India would solve her own problems.

Besides the President, Secretary and members of the Bombay Textile Labour Enquiry Committee were present. The Conciliation Officer of the Government of Bombay, Mr. J. F. Gennings was also present.

MR. JOSHI WELCOMES

Mr. N. M. Joshi who welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Butler, Mr. Martin, and Mr. Pillay said that directly or indirectly even in India the Working Class was benefited through the activities of the I.L.O. He contrasted the hopeful and enthusiastic outlook of 1919 when the International Labour Conference met at Washington, to the present hopeless prospect. They had arrived at times when International co-operation could hardly be seen.

If lasting results were not there then it was not due to the lack of efforts on the part of the I.L.O. but it was due to the non-ratification of the conventions by the Nations.

He was afraid if Governments of various countries of the world did not offer adequate co-operation, the world would politically and economically drift back to that state as when their organisation was not there, 18 years back. The representatives of labour had still faith in that organisation achieving good results.

MR. BUTLER'S SPEECH

Mr. Harold Butler then addressed the gathering paid a tribute to the unselfish and self-denying many sided activities of the Servants of India.

He said that the effect of the work of the I.L.O. was distinctly encouraging but yet a good deal more could be done under congenial conditions of co-operation.

The I.L.O. had devoted itself mainly to social legislation for the past 15 years and whatever had been achieved in India was mostly due to its efforts though the Whitley Commission was also responsible to a great extent.

I.L.O.'s ACHIEVEMENT.

The history of their office for the past 18 years demonstrated an obvious change in the outlook towards labour everywhere.

When the Office came into existence they started mainly with the ideal of social Legislation as they knew that fundamental changes could not be effected in the present framework of nations and their societies.

Due to their efforts the International Labour code had become a reality and the general level was improving steadily if slowly.

But they had also come to realise that all was not dependent on "Social Legislation" as long as the standard of living was not improved. It was useless to aim at any Social Legislation as long as there were no decent living conditions as was the case in India.

EDUCATIONAL STANDARD

The problem was a fundamental one as it was rooted in the education of the worker without which India could not hope to compete with Europe or America where the level of education of workers was higher. The Whitley Commission had also observed the fact.

Another great problem which India had to face like any other Nation was the population problem. He doubted whether anywhere else the problem was so acute as in India.

PRESSURE ON NATION'S RESOURCES.

The pressure on the resources of the country was increasing daily. The social and economic problem was entertained with a rise in the standard, which in its turn was dependent on greater production and better distribution.

The problem was also related to "Agriculture".

For all the above reasons to deal with the linguistically divided masses of India was a difficult problem.

But he did not feel doubtful of the future especially from what he observed in the Congress governed six provinces of India recently.

He agreed with Mr. Joshi that International co-operation had fallen on bad times but he felt hopeful that International action was bound to follow soon.

Whether it would be a League of Nations or a corresponding organisation in future, a Central organisation was inevitable in future as no longer nations could proceed on the present basis of International non-co-operation. The "Revolution" was bound to be accomplished.

TIDE NOT AGAINST LABOUR

So, he appealed to the workers who held on so far not to grow despondent and stagnate but to carry on in the same spirit as they did so far.

Conditions were not so favourable as in 1919 but nevertheless a very considerable tide was still running in their favour.

If they continued the organisation that kept them going so long they would achieve some thing better than their forefathers.

That was his appeal to all interested in labour.

BOMBAY HOCKEY LEAGUE

City Police Earn Full Points

With only eight men playing the Bombay City F. C. went down fighting in their Hockey League (Second Division) fixture on Wednesday evening against the Bombay City Police, losing by the narrowest margin. A draw would have been a truer index of the run of play.

Despite being three short Bombay City F. C. pressed from the start, and but for slow tactics in the Police goal area might have been one up before the game was 5 minutes old.

A spell of up and down play followed. The Police then asserted themselves and this saw their opponents defending. Hyat should have put the policemen ahead had he not done the wrong thing when nicely placed before Ernst. He tarried. Bhotia, the Club centre-half rushed in and cleared. This cost the City a short corner, which, however, brought the Police no point. Half time saw the sides level love all.

Resuming the City made a determined effort to get a goal and maintained pressure for about 7 minutes. There was a dangerous forward move by the Police front line, which Blackstone, broke up.

The City Club were seen to advantage again and the Police defence had some anxious minutes. Proudfoot eventually beat Hussain in goal with a tricky shot. He was held off-side—a glaring error in refereeing, one of the several wrong decisions of the match.

The City made late frantic efforts to get level with their opponents and played the last minutes with no backs, but the Police defence were equal to all raids and survived to earn 2 points.

Press Report Contradicted

LUCKNOW, January 4.

Enquiries made in authoritative circles reveal that there is no truth in the report appearing in a section of the Press about the contemplated resignation of the Hon. Pandit Peareylal Sharma, Minister of Education, from the Cabinet.—A. P.

For HEADACHES
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ON
SATURDAY 8th JANUARY
at 9-30 p.m.

Under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY
AND LADY LUMLEY

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Sud 5, 1994
Muslim: Zilkad 3, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 3, 1307
Hightide: 9-29; 14-36
Lowtide: 8-42; 20-13
Sunrise:: 7h. 13m.
Sunset: 6h. 15m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Friday, January 7.

S. S. 'Carthage' with mails from London of December 23 due at 3 a.m.

Saturday, January 8.

S. S. 'Ranpura' with mails sails for London at 1 p.m

POSTAL NOTICE

Registered and Unregistered Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per Extra s.s. "Baloeran" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 8th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 9th instant respectively.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the South Indian Association, Mr. K. S. Venkataramani, M.A., B.L., will give a talk in Tamil at 8-45 p.m. to-day (Thursday), at Moti Building, Telang Road, Matunga (G.I.P.) on 'Rural Reconstruction', when it is proposed to present him with a purse in aid of the Ashram which he is founding. Mr. N. N. Iyer will preside.

ELECTION TO SANTA CRUZ CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretary Santa Cruz Taluka Congress Committee writes:—

Election of members of the Local Congress Committee for the year 1938 will take place on Sunday 23-1-1938. There are 20 seats on the Committee and nominations for same should reach the Secretary at Khadi Bhandar, Bajaj Wadi, Santa Cruz before 6-0 p.m. on Sunday 16-1-1938.

Candidates must have been enrolled as Congress Members at Santa Cruz before 30th September 1937 and they must be habitual Khadi-wearers.

In case, there are more than 20 applications, election will be held on Sunday 23-1-1938, the time and place for which will be announced in due course.

HON. MORARJI DESAI TO SPEAK TO PROGRESSIVES

A joint meeting of the Indian and European Progressive Groups will be held at Green's Hotel, (1st floor) today (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. when the Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Minister for Agriculture and Revenue, will speak on "Rural Development in Bombay Presidency."

BLAVATSKY LODGE

Mr. K. Vasudeva Shastri B.A. will lecture in English at the Theosophical Society, Blavatsky Lodge Besant Hall, French Bridge, Chowpatty, to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Subject:—"The Problems in Religions Life as solved in Cashopan'shad"

KARNATAK NOOTHAN SANGHIT SABHA

New Office-bearers of the above Sabha for the year 1937-38 are:—

Messrs.—R.T. Amin (President).
S. R. C. Kavi (Vice-President).
Veerappa Uchil and B. M. Kotian (Joint Hon Secretaries).
N. A. Kotian and B.G.P. Karkera (Joint Hon. Treasurers) and G. K. Amin (Librarian).

THE KARNATAK ASSOCIATION

The above Association will have a cruise excursion around the harbour on Sunday, the 16th instant from 3-8 p.m. Members intending to participate are required to communicate to the Secretary at an early date since only a limited number of passes are available.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION FREE DISPENSARY

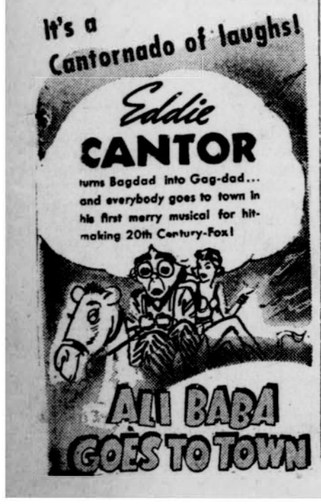
The total number of patients who took advantage of the above dispensary during the month of December was 5967 out of which 521 males, 444 females and 335 children were new patients and 1788 males 2250 females and 629 children were old ones.

The daily average attendance was 192

SCARCITY ENDS IN PANCH MAHALS

The Bombay Government have declared that scarcity ended in the Panch Mahals on December 1.

REGAL Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.


It's a Cantornado of laughs!
Eddie CANTOR
turns Bagdad into Gag-dad...
and everybody goes to town in his first merry musical for hit-making 20th Century-Fox!
ALI BABA GOES TO TOWN

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Wings o. the Morning" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Music for Madame" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Tukaram" Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Gangway" To-day at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Eternal Mus Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"The Unexpected". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Gay Bandit". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Duniya Kya Hai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—Ali Baba Goes to Town." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
WELLINGTON—"The Bride Wore Red" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Reckless Rogues" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m

SANTA CRUZ RESIDENTS ASSOCIATION'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

During the month of December 1937 Number of Patients treated was males 1565; females 952; and children 1330; the total was 3,877 and average per day was 125.

Number of Minor Surgical Operations etc was 176.

RASHTRABHASHA EXAMINATIONS

The Secretary Hindi Prachar Sabha, writes:—

"The Rashtrabhasha Examinations of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan, the Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha and the Hindi Prachar Sabha, Bombay, will be held on Sunday, 13th February. Application forms with fees, in the prescribed manner, should reach the office of the Sabha, Adenwala Mansion, Adjacent Wilson College, Chowpatty, Bombay, on or before 10th January, 1938

VESAVA TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Mr. Namdeo N. Vesavekar, Secretary Vesava Taluka Congress Committee writes to say that elections to the Executive Committee of Vesava Taluka Congress Committee will be held on January 23, (Sunday) in Gandhi Chowk. Applications should be sent before January 20 by those who habitually wear Khaddar and have become members before 30th September, 1937

LONAVLA CRICKET.

An interesting holiday cricket fixture was played at Lonavla on Saturday last between Mr. Y. T. Divadkar's XI and Parsi visitors and the game resulted in a draw. Batting first the Parsis made a decent score of 177 runs mainly due to fine inning by Baliwala who remained unbeaten with 41 runs to his credit and Patel and Doctor scoring 28 and 22 respectively. To this Divadkar's team replied with 156 for 9 wickets, the chief contributions being Divadkar's patient 28, Amladi 48, Tembulkar 20 (not out) and K. Bhandarkar 16 (not out). S D Aras who played for this side captured 8 wickets conceding only 60 runs and Tembulkar claimed two for 21.

"ZENANA" SHOW OF "DUNIYA KYA HAI" AT GLOBE.

There will be a "Zenana" show for only ladies of the most popular film "Duniya Kya Hai?" To-day at 1-30 p.m. at the Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Girgaon. There are special rates for the Zenana show viz. only 3, 4, and 7 annas

VILLE PARLE CONGRESS ELECTIONS.

As new election for the 20 seats for the local Congress Committee of Ville Parle, will be held, persons willing to stand as candidates may send their application forms before 11th inst. to Indravadon Oza, President Ville Parle, Congress Committee Lajpatrai Road, Ville Parle.

Those having been enrolled before the 30th September, 1937, for the Congress member and the habitual wearer of Khadi can stand for the same.

The date and place for the election will be announced provided the forms received are more than 20.

GIRGAUM DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The adjourned meeting of the 23rd December, 1937, of the Managing Council of the G. D. C. C. will be held to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Committee's Office.

A special meeting of the Council will be held immediately after the close of the adjourned meeting.

THYAGARAJA UTSAVAM.

The Sri Ranjani Sabha will celebrate Thyagaraja Utsavam at Pratap Bhuvan, Telang Road, Matunga, (G. I. P.) from to-day (Thursday). The following artistes will give musical concerts to-day with suitable accompaniments. 9 p.m. Sangeetha Bushanam Venkatram (Vocal) and 10-30 p.m. Mrs. Kamalammal (Vocal).

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION. (SUBURBS.)

A very urgent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union will meet at the Secretary's residence, 14A Road, Khar, to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. Agenda: (1) To schedule programmes to celebrate the China Day on 9th Jan. 1938, as per Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru's appeal. (2) starting of a Mass Education section and any other business brought forward with the permission of the house.

CONFERENCE OF ROTARY CLUBS

Meeting Place For Radicals And Conservatives

BOMBAY, Jan. 5

The Fifth District Conference of the Rotary Clubs in India, Burma and Ceylon, is to be held from the 22nd to the 24th January in Baroda, and it is expected that His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda will open the Conference formally

It is estimated that the delegates to this year's conference will number more than a hundred Rotarians from all over the District and every Rotary Club in the region will be represented at the Conference. The Board of Directors of Rotary International has appointed Past District Governor F. E. James, M.L.A., as their official representative at this conference and Mr. James is expected to fly back from London, reaching India in good time to attend the Conference. Among the more important business that will be considered by the Conference is the bifurcation of the present Rotary District, consequent upon the rapid growth of the movement. During the past year alone, it is learnt that the number of Clubs have increased from 16 to 27, including a few vernacular clubs. The Conference will consider the suggestion of a goodwill delegation from Australia to India. At the last conference in Madras, the possibility of a goodwill mission from India to Japan was considered, but this proposal had subsequently to be deferred owing to the present Sino-Japanese conflict.

The necessity for adapting the policy of expansion of Rotary in this District to the political and economic needs of the country will be another subject that will be considered. Rotary has no political or religious bias and it is considered for that very reason, the Rotary Clubs in this District should concentrate on maintaining a balance of power between the conflicting political theories, especially in view of the unique opportunities which Rotary provides for bridging the gulf. It is also felt in those centres where indigenous interests are predominant, whether in social, business or community life, every encouragement should be given for nationalising the movement. It may thus be possible within Rotary itself for the radical and the conservative to meet on equal terms, and thus solve problems that might threaten harmonious relationship between the various parties or forces.—A.P.

VACCINATION STATIONS.

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the following two additional temporary Vaccination Stations have been opened from 5th January, 1938 for vaccination purposes. Municipal Office Bori Bunder:—8 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) and 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.) on week days; 8 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) on Sundays. Nana Shankersheth Temple, Chowpatty:—8 to 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) daily except Sundays and Public holidays.

RAHIMTULLAH FREE DISPENSARY.

The number of new patients treated at the Mahomedbhoy Rahimtulla Free Dispensary at Sandhurst Road for the week ending 1st January 1938 was 276; of these 176 were males and 100 females.

"THE MYSORE ASSOCIATION."

Vidwan K. Sampath Kumarachar, B.A. of Mysore will give readings from "Bharata" (with music) to-day (Thursday), at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are cordially invited to attend.

KSHATRIYA MARATHA DNYATI SAMAJ.

A condolence meeting of Bombay Marathas under the auspices of the Kshatriya Maratha Dnyati Samaj to express their sense of sorrow at the demise of late His Highness the Maharaja of Dewas Senior, will be held at the Shree Madhav Maharaj Shinde Hall, Navalkar Lane, Girgaon, to-day (Thursday), at 7 p.m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

A Harbour Trip has been arranged by the Bombay Presidency Women's Council to-day (Thursday), from 3 to 7 p.m., when members of the New Education Fellowship Delegation will be the guests of the Council. The launch will leave the Gateway of India, at 3 p.m., prompt.

CASES OF GHEE ADULTERATION

In the following two cases for adulteration of ghee and butter convictions were obtained during the week ending 25th December 1937

Names of persons convicted and fined by the Municipal Court of Hon. Presidency Magistrates, Fort, Esplanade Police Court:—

(1) Bai Sakinabai Nowroji, licensee of the shop at No. 29 Piroo Lane was convicted and fined Rs. 35 on 23-12-37 or in default to undergo two weeks' simple imprisonment for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 35.9 per cent.

(2) Mr. Thakersey Monsi, vendor in the shop at Girgaon Road, was convicted and fined Rs. 100 on 21-12-37 or in default to undergo two months' simple imprisonment, for selling ghee adulterated to the extent of 86.8 per cent

INTERCASTE REMARRIAGE

An intercaste remarriage took place between Seth Poonamchandji Chhotelalji Shah (Ahmedabad) and Shrimati Shantabai Sanatan Jain (Akola) was celebrated under the auspices of Sanatan Jain Samaj. Mr. Kasturchandji Jain Mantri addressed the gathering on the subject of widow marriage on 3rd inst.

Dr. Zakir Hussain Khan, M.A., Ph.D., principal of Jamia Millia, Delhi and Chairman of the Committee, appointed by the National Educational Conference, which has published a scheme of basic education through productive crafts.

ELECTIVE REPRESENTATION TO MINORITIES

Bill To Amend Local Boards Act

The Bombay Government Gazette (Extraordinary) on Wednesday publishes the text of a Bill to be introduced by L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government to amend the Bombay Local Boards Act.

The Bill provides for the abolition of nominations in the case of local boards and elective representation to Harijans and backward tribes and also to women and minority communities An option is provided to Mohamadans to ask for joint electorates and reservation of seats

SOUTH INDIANS' RECEPTION TO "C. R."

"It is not much that we have done. We have attempted to do much and we would like to do much more. You must be thankful for the little we have done because every measure conflicts with certain interests and therefore some people are bound to be displeased," said the Hon. Mr C. Rajagopalachariar, Prime Minister of Madras, while responding to the reception accorded to him at Matunga by the South Indians of Bombay.

He explained the Madras Debt Relief Bill and pleaded for support to the Congress in all its activities.

(A fuller report will appear to-morrow).

New Education Fellowship

THURSDAY.

Arrival of the New Education Fellowship Delegation at the Victoria Terminus station by the Peshawar Express, at 6-15 a.m.

Discussion meeting from 8-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. at the New Era School, Hughes Road; Speaker:—Mr. G. T. Hankin; Subject:—"The Teaching of History."

Delegates of the New Education Fellowship will go on a cruise round the harbour from 3-30 p.m. to 7 p.m.

THE LATE MR. HORMUSJI M. CHOWNA.

(By R. B. Paymaster.)

The death has occurred of Mr. Hormusji Maneckji Chowna, a public-spitited resident of Bombay at the age of 51 years. The deceased was a mill stores supplier. For over a decade he was a Justice of the Peace and an Honorary Magistrate. In the latter capacity he proved himself very useful during the riots. He was for a similar period a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, having been elected by the ratepayers except on the last occasion about five years ago when he was nominated by Government. He was also a member of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court.

In 1925 Mr. Chowna built a sanitarium at Swali in the Surat district at an expense of Rs. 27,000 which was opened by Dr. Sir Temulji Nariman. At that time he was presented with an address enclosed in a silver casket as also a shawl by the residents of Swali, an ancient port near Surat. He also made a handsome donation towards the Leper Relief Fund and was a helper of Boy Scouts in our city. Mr. Chowna was bold in the expression of his views in the Corporation, always frank and open. He possessed rare legal acumen which was shown in his construction of the legal points that arose during his tenure office as an Honorary Magistrate.

TRAVANCOREANS IN CITY.

The adjourned meeting of Travancoreans, resident in Bombay will be held at King George High School Dadar, on the 9th instant, at 3-30 p.m. to approve of the by-laws framed by the Committee appointed at the previous meeting to form a Travancoran's Club in Bombay and to elect the Council of management

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow granted an interview to Mr. B. Sen-Gupta, Managing Director of the "United Press" last evening.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The suburbs took very little part in the 'Black-Out' experimented in the city on Tuesday evening. In nearly every place the lights were on as usual, Juhu I think was the only one in darkness.

From the Mahim Causeway of the Bandra limits the road-way was completely darkened and at the Bandra Station of the B. B & C. I. Railway, a lot of activity to this effect prevailed—guards, ticket collectors and porters all were busy asking the travellers to put all shutters down of trains going to the city

Suburbanites who followed with interest the arrangements for the Black-out stood on their terraces to watch the 'planes leaving Juhu for the city, this to them proved a interesting spectacle.

QUACKERY IN THE SUBURBS

In the last few months, quacks have increased to a considerable extent in the suburbs

Like the city, the suburbs too have many dental quacks who attend to the suffering poor.

There are either men who have become "Dentists" by taking a correspondence course or men who pose themselves as dentists with the help of herbal medicines and instruments, that are a downright insult to dentistry

Though some of these dentists are said to provide a measure of relief to few at a heavy price, they are also said to cause great harm in many cases.

Besides the Quack dentists, the suburbs also have quacks in other medicines who go about from door to door offering to cure the public suffering from the most dangerous diseases, with the result that the case that had some chance of being cured was made completely hopeless.

With the rapid strides education is making some ban must be enforced so that such quackery will be put a stop to.

DINNER DANCE AT BANDRA.

Suburbs popular Gymkhana's are striving hard to introduce social activities in various novel ways.

Bandra Gymkhana which is popular for its monthly dance function, is on Sunday December, 9, to introduce a novel function

This is to be a dinner-dance, which if it proves a success as it promises to I am sure will be a craze among the other suburban social bodies

Actually there is to be held a "Cinderella Dance" which is to start at 7 p.m. and wind up at midnight

But the feature is to be dining while dancing, for which Mr. Sally D Athogias, the social secretary of the Bandra has made arrangements which will be a big surprise So book your tickets for the dinner right now, that is if you intend having a swell time.

The spotlights dance band is to play for the occasion.

WATERWORKS AT HARIPURA

Arrangements Explained By Engineer

Mr. Valji Govindji Desai, Secretary, Publicity Department, writes:—

From 'Anna (food) let us pass on to 'Jala' (water). The National Pilgrims will drink the water of the Tapti whose "Akhand Path" (never ceasing hymn), as she passes over the Rocky's portion of her bed near Vithalnagar, the pilgrims will here at night as well as early in the morning. As regards the water-works erected on its bank, I cannot do better than base my account on the note kindly prepared for me by Shri Ramadas Gulatee, our indefatigable superintending Engineer.

Vithalnagar is stretched on the bank of the Tapti like Patna on the Ganges or Broach on the Narmada or Vankaner on the Machchhu. It covers an area of three hundred acres, being two miles in length and two to three furlongs in width. It is favourably situated in respect of water supply, but when the borings were taken in the bed of the river, it was found that just below the water level there were Rocky strata in the upper reaches. About the middle of the area, the engineers came across sufficient depth of sandy strata to take advantage of the natural filtration. Thus they had to locate our waterworks centrally. But that involved laying out of water mains of 15 and 12 inches diameter, as the water was to be carried about a mile either way. Without the help rendered by the Ahmedabad Municipality, Hindustan Construction Company and Hume Pipe Company, Bombay, it would have been next to impossible to undertake such a huge project of water supply. And it is only due to the personal interest which Shri J. S. Malik, Municipal Engineer, Ahmedabad, as well as his staff take in the matter that the work is progressing satisfactorily and will be completed in time.

The water works comprise the following:

(1) Two wells, each twenty feet in diameter, sunk to a depth of 10 feet below water level in the river bed;

(2) Two storage tanks on the bank of the river with a capacity of holding one lakh of gallons each;

(3) High level tank holding 10,000 gallons of water 60 feet above ground level; and

(4) Pipe mains, branches and connections.

Water will be pumped from the wells into the storage tanks. This water will be naturally filtered through the sand and gravel strata of the river bed. Besides it will be treated with chlorine in the storage tanks before distribution. From the storage tanks water will be pumped into the high level tank from which it is to be distributed all over the Nagar by gravity

The distributing capacity of the high level tanks at its maximum will be about one lakh gallons per hour. The total daily consumption of water is estimated to be 10 to 12 lakhs of gallons. 1,100 water taps will be posted in different parts of the Nagar.

This quantity of water will meet the demand of the following population expected in Vithalnagar:

1. Resident population: workers, delegates and visitors.—25,000.
2. Villagers.—20,000.
3. Floating population.—2,00,000.

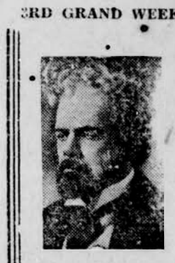
MEMORABILIA

J. H. S., late Mrs. MARY ESPERANCE ALVARES, 6th January, 1927, P. N. e A. M., R.I.P.—N. F. Alv.

(R9620)

PATHE

3RD GRAND WEEK!



THE GREATEST ACTOR OF THE AGE IN THE GREATEST ROLE OF HIS CAREER!

The Life of Emile ZOLA Mr. PAUL MUNI in with GALE SONDERGAARD JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT Gloria Holden • Donald Crisp Eric O'Brien-Moore • Henry O'Neill • Louis Calhern • Morris Carnovsky • Directed by Wm. Dieterle • Screen Play by Norman Reilly Raine, Heinz Herald and Geza Herczog • Presented by WARNER BROS.

PATHE IS FIRST THEATRE IN BOMBAY EQUIPPED WITH MIRROPHONIC "SOUND AT ITS BEST"

DAILY 3-30 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Sunday's Extra Show 10 a.m.

Book Now. 'Phone 41561 or Rose's.

CAPITOL

Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M

ALAN MOWBRAY • BILLY GILBERT
ALAN HALE • GRANT MITCHELL
ERIK RHODES • LEE PATRICK
ROMO VINCENT
RKO-RADIO Picture • A Jesse L. Lasky Production

THE EXCELSIOR

TWO SHOWS TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.

JESSIE MATTHEWS in Her Latest Musical Comedy "GANGWAY"

filled with SONGS, DANCES, ROMANCE and COMEDY

IRIUM HELPS MILLIONS FIGHT DULL, DINGY TEETH!

PEPSODENT alone of all tooth pastes contains this thrilling discovery for giving teeth amazing new luster!

"It's like seeing a dull cloud lift and the sun shining through again!"—That's how millions feel after their first experience with Pepsodent Tooth Paste containing IRIUM.

So amazingly effective is IRIUM that it restores to your teeth the natural, lovely brilliance many thought lost forever. It keeps children's teeth sound and strong.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1938

CONGRESS & CIVIL LIBERTY

The resolutions of the Congress Working Committee on certain questions referred to it by the last meeting of the All-India Congress Committee should satisfy most Congressmen. It will be remembered that the A.I.C.C. at its Calcutta meeting in October, considered a resolution which complained that there were several political prisoners in the provinces administered by Congress ministries and stated: "The A.I.C.C. asks for the complete implementing of the Congress manifesto by immediate release of all political prisoners and immediate steps to repeal all repressive laws. The committee notes with apprehension that action has been taken by several Congress Cabinets under section 124-A, I.P.C." After much discussion the whole question was referred to the Working Committee for such enquiry and action as it demand necessary. After full and careful enquiry the Committee has now recorded in a resolution its satisfaction at the attempts that have been so far made and are still being made by Congress ministries "to enlarge the bounds of civil liberty and implement the Congress programme." And in order that their attempts may be more fruitful in the future the Committee rightly believes that it is necessary for all concerned "to adhere to the Congress policy of non-violence and to discourage all incitements to violence." To this end it appeals to Congress Committees and individual Congressmen "to help to create an atmosphere of peaceful disciplined action in the country and to warn any erring Congressman against any tendency which militates aganst our policy of non-violence." If the errng Congressmen do not heed the warning, Congress Committees are urged to take due disciplinary action against such persons.

Need For Non-violence

It should be noted that the appeal to maintain by all possible means the spirit of non-violence is made to ministers as well as to other Congress workers. In so far as it refers to ministers, it calls upon them specifically to "guide themselves by the principle of civil liberty and the democratic approach by means of persuasion rather than by coercive action," though in extreme cases even sush action may be necessary. The ministers are further warned that coercive action "should only be undertaken where there has been violence or incitement to violence." We wish there was one more specific warning that, if coercive action must be taken at all, it should be taken under the normal law of the land and in no circumstances under a repressive lawless law repeatedly condemned by the Congress. But perhaps such warning was considered superfluous, as Congress, which has demanded the repeal repressive laws, cannot countenance in any circumstances any recourse to such a law. It is upto the Congress Committees, the Congress papers and the public in general to be vigilant and see that the spirit of these resolutions is maintained by all Congress workers, including, of course the Ministers.

Disciplinary Action

One of the special problems that had to be considered by the Working Committee with regard to the rights and civil liberty of non-Congress organisations and Congress workers connected with them referred to Kisan sabhas. The Committee, while recognising the right of Kisans to have their separate organisations, declares at the same time that the Congress on its part "cannot associate itself with any activities which run counter to the basic principles of the Congress." The Committee goes further and in accordance with the resolutions considered above, gives a special warning that, if any Congressman working as members of kisan sabhas "help in creating an atmosphere of violence," such conduct renders them liable to disciplinary action." All this is quite right so far as it goes. But Congress Committees should not wait passively till they are driven to the necessity of taking disciplinary action against their own workers. They should strive their utmost to prevent any such extreme by ceaselessly working among kisans and training them to adhere at all times to non-violent methods of agitation. That is indeed the sessence of the mass contact programme. And where that programme is pursued earnestly there may be no need for separate organisations for kisans or factory workers for the purpose of safeguarding their major political and economic interests.

The Cotton Report

The Report of the Cotton Committee appointed by the All-India Congress Committee was considered by the Working Committee at its sitting on Tuesday and its recommendations were accepted and forwarded for necessary action to the Congress Party in the Central Legislature and the Provincial Governments where the Congress Ministries are functioning. The Committee has suggested the curtailment of the area under cotton cultivation, loans against cotton stocks, facilities in respect of payment of rent and revenue dues, subsidy for exports, prohibition of imports of foreign cotton of a staple of one inch and below and control of Teji-Mandi business. Most of the recommendations are in line with those adopted by the U. S. A. Government, but it may be difficult to put them in execution. Four years ago when there was a big carry-over of cotton in U.S.A. the administration adopted crop control measures and the land which was left out was adequately exempted from Government revenues. Towards that end a special tax was introduced on the production of mills. Thus without compensation the curtailment of area will be a dead loss to the cotton-grower, and in case of failure of the monsoon or irregularity, which is very common in this country, our cotton-growers will be reduced to utter poverty. Thus a mere move to reduce the areas without compensation will result in an economic loss. The U. S. A. Government has introduced nine cent loans on this year's cotton crop and this move will be useful to some extent, but to provide large loans the Washington Administration has placed a large sum at the disposal of the Commodity Credit Corporation. We have to look at one more important factor that cotton is grown on a fairly large scale in Indian States, and if similar facilities are not provided, there will be internal competition and the aim of stabilising prices will be frustrated.

If a satisfactory method of giving loans on the crop is devised, the question of facility in respect of rents and revenue dues will not arise. The American Government is making large-scale efforts to regain lost export markets and some form of subsidy is given on exports of cotton. Our situation is complicated as we have a trade agreement with Japan to import cloth against exports of raw cotton on a fixed basis. Thus any attempt in this direction will be a gain to Japan and it will be an economic loss to the country. The next important buyer of raw cotton is Europe, but under exchange difficulties its buying is limited, though, if sufficient credit is offered, the European nations will be willing buyers. The loss on account of subsidy will, once again, bring in the question of Indian States. Prohibition of the imports of foreign cotton of one inch and below is a real constructive measure and will help our cotton-growers to some extent. The question of Teji-Mandi operations is a part of business, but the real defect lies in short sales. These Bear sales have a tendency to depress prices and being purely of a speculative nature, must be checked in an effective way. This facility of forward business is at times misused by some professional operators, and at present, there exists a large straddle business between Bombay and American cotton markets, which is said to be to the extent of a million bales. Those enormous sales are pure and simple speculative ventures, there being not a pound of cotton behind the sales. Losses on such straddle business have been reported to the tune of about ten crores. It is essential that such business must be discouraged and a heavy tax imposed on the resultant profits.

It is a glaring anomaly, considering India's vast resources, that we have to import foreign cotton and cloth. We have mills scattered all over the country and yet we have to be dependent for the export of our raw cotton. What is urgently needed is a drastic programme of a complete change in the quality of our raw cotton. The yield which is about 100 lbs. per acre against 264.5 lbs. in U. S. A., must be increased materially and all undesirable growth of cotton must be done away with. In this connection the example of Giza cotton, now grown in Egypt, will be a safe guide. The Indian Central Cotton Committee must wake up in good time to launch a big constructive programme to improve the quality as well as to increase the yield. The statistical position of Indian cotton is sound and owing to political difficulties Japan is unable to buy her usual quota. There seems thus no danger of any undue drop in the prices of cotton, as loans given by the U. S. Government have virtually fixed the bottom level for the commodity. What we want is cessation of Bear activities. Cotton is an international commodity and no individual country can think of maintaining artificial prices and the supply and demand is bound to determine the course of cotton prices.

ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL ESPIONAGE

Difference Between German & Italian Propaganda In The British View

(By "Observateur")

The recent revelations in the British Press and the Parliament of the menace to the imperialist interests both of Italian and German propaganda and especially the Nazi Gestapo organisation are hardly news for those who understand the essential psychology of fascism and are fairly well acquainted with the working of Nazi institutions.

Anglo-American Reaction.

The British authorities too would appear to be exceptionally alert to the situation as recent deplomaitc activities clearly show. It is true that they do not register the reacton with any measures of retaliation, either aggressive or purely defensive, and the impression created on the public mind is that of unseemly self-complacency not to say impotence, in the face of the provocation of combined Italo-German propaganda and espionage. For one thing, the British technique, in this and other details of international relationships, is characterised by its main objective of effectiveness more than any spectacular, firewroks effect. Not only British but even American reception to the highly scurrilous and insane Press abuse speaks highly of the better organised nervous control in not stooping to the level of infantile tactics of expressing chagrin and anger. It speaks as highly not merely of an exemplary sense of good manners and dignity demanded by normal seriousnesss of adult consciousness but of the ability to "size up" the situation

Mass Hysteria.

Personal attacks on British statesmen typified by the persistent references to the "too handsome Eden" with an attempt to prove British 'decadence' can hardly be rebutted. Whether they were an expression either of paranoia or some malignant type of hysteria, psychotheraputic methods favour the exercise of indifference on the part of those against whom they are directed. That is commonsense also which science endorses. It is best to ignore them so far as they facilitate work off excess bile or damned-up emotion. That model school-mistress, Becky Sharpe, would certainly have commended the Anglo-American behaviour for her young ladies as an essay in exemplary decorum. Not long ago, an Italian 'emigre' paper reproduced the text of day to day instructions to newspaper editors which explains the Press behaviour. And Nazi methods are

(Continued on Page 8).

AYURVEDIC AND UNANI MEDICAL BILL

What seems to be a draft of a Bill to regulate the Qualifications and to provide for the Registration of the Indigenous systems of Medicine, proposed to be introduced by the Ministry of Health, Bombay, has been seen by me.

As the Bill has not yet been officially circulated by the Government for eliciting public opinion, I wanted to be sure, before discussing its provisions publicly, about its authenticity and authoritativeness, and from inquiries made, I have learnt that although it has not yet been considered by the Cabinet and finally approved for introduction in that precise form there is ample evidence that the provisions made in the Bill do represent the views of the Ministry of Health. It may be that the views set down therein are only in a provisional and fluid state and are yet to be further examined and improved upon. And yet in their first state, some of the provisions are so vague and others so startling in their noveity and capable of such immense harm in the end that I have come to the deliberate conclusion that it is my duty to offer constructive suggestions to the Congress Ministry in the interest of these systems of medicine as also in those of the public at large, with a view to help them remedy the defects after due and careful consideration.

Without going into minor details to-day I propose only to touch briefly two provisions of the draft-Bill, viz:—(1) The constitution of the "Board of Indian Medicine, Bombay" and (2) Section 19, dealing with "Offences and Penalties."

Constitution Of The Board

It is laid down that the Board shall consist of thirteen members, seven of whom are to be nominated by the Government and six to be elected, by registered Vaids and Hakims in proportion to their numerical strength on the Register. On a little consideration it will be clear that by some imaginable contretemps or misfortune, only one of these may be either a Vaid or a Hakim and five may represent only one system of Medicine, while in no case can there be more than six elected members on the Board to represent these systems. Of course, that is in all probability an extreme and remote contingency, but there it is and I consider that it is absolutely necessary that it should be laid down that three of them should be Vaids and the other three Hakims to start with and the provision to be amended in the light of experience after ten years.

Nominated Members

When we come to consider the seven members to be nominated, the case seems to be more serious. There is no provision to lay down that the Board shall not have anybody else but Vaids and Hakims on it and it is quite conceivable that all the seven including the President may be Allopaths practising only the Western systems of medicine and thus dominate the Board. On further analysis it will be crystal-clear that in a Board of thirteen "only" three Vaids and three Hakims will be there to safeguard the interests of their respective systems. To me it appears that this is the surest way to kill these systems, which survived so long through the vicissitudes of all those troublous centuries and foreign invasions and dominations, by giving control to those elements who do not understand them. I am divulging no secret when I say and assert that the average Allopath, by the very nature and handicaps of his Western training, is an opponent of these indigenous systems of Medicine and has never hesitated in the past to designate the practitioners of these systems as "quacks". Every one who is not the devotee of a closed-mind, must have come across cases in his own experience where eminent practitioners of these systems have served our people as informed medical men, much to their credit and contributing to the relief of humanity in our poor country. I am glad to note that that off hand mentality is changing and there is apparent open-mindedness scientifically to examine these systems and help them as best we can.

Alternative Suggestions

Elsewhere I have stated that in an overwhelmingly poor country like India, every popular Ministry should try and create conditions for the revival, rejuvenation and renaissance of these Indian systems of medicine and have expressed my view that "the Allopathic Medical Council, not being equipped with the necessary knowledge, would not be the right type of body having charge of education and registration and it would be a good thing if "A Separate Board of Indian Medicine is instituted, with two subordinate Bodies" consisting of (1) Ayurvedic and (2) Unani really qualified Vaids and Hakims to deal with matters of Registration and educational standards, etc., "working under the general supervision and control of the Parent Board . . I am sincerely glad that such a Separate Board is to be established, but on further consideration, I still do hold the view that it would be far better to have two subordinate bodies functioning in their own sphere independently of each other, and regulating their respective Ayurvedic and Unani affairs. As everybody knows there is nothing in common between the two systems and lumping the Vaids, Hakims and possibly even the Allopaths would hardly be conducive to smooth, intelligent, informed and useful working of the Board. I strongly commend this particular view-point to the Congress Ministry which they sit down to consider this Bill. It is my further considered view that only Vaids and Hakims should be on the Board with the possible exception of the President who may be a well-informed Allopath with a broad vision. If the above suggestion be not found acceptable by the Cabinet as a practical proposition, then alternatively I would strongly advocate that "at least two out of the six nominated members should be Vaids and two Hakims," thus making a possible total of five Vaids and five Hakims each in a Council of thirteen, with a clear stipulation that in matters of general policies and principles, the Board would act as a whole organic Unit, but in matters of study educational standards, etc., each group would look after it's special interests

Observations And Constructive Criticism

(By Dr. S. K. Vaidya.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BLUFFING THE ARABS

Great Britain is playing the same game of bluff and browbeating in Palestine which she played, though with little success, in Ireland, Egypt and India repeatedly. Taking advantage of the seeming lull in the Arab agitation against the dismemberment of their country--a lull which has been secured at the point of the bayonet, so to say,—she now proposes to send out a Commission to investigate how best to effect the partition of the country between the Arabs and the Jews, while retaining for herself the most valuable portion thereof, of course, as a "trustee of civilization", as becomes her altruistic role as a mandatory of the League. Provision is made for consultation of Arab interests, but one well knows how true Arab interests will never care to be represented before the Commission, which will proceed there merely to confirm the pre-arranged plans of the British Government. Neither the world nor the Arabs will be deceived by such transparent camouflage. Nor can the device of submitting these plans to the League for its sanction beguile anybody.

GLORIFIED LIMB.

We believe that the present measure will have to be supplemented by many others of a more far-reaching nature, if His Highness genuinely desires to give his subjects their due share in the administration. The new Minister of Rural Development will only be a glorified limb of officialdom, unless he is at the same time made responsible to the Assembly. Again, the verdict of that Chamber in these transferred departments, if we may so call them, must be made final, if the present reform is to herald true responsibility in the State. It is only by fulfilling the legitimate aspirations of his people that the Maharajah can discharge his own duties. We trust, therefore, that the present reform will be followed by others of a more substantive nature. Meanwhile it is to be hoped that this example will commend itself to the other Princes.

NEW EDUCATION FELLOWSHIP

The Delegation of the new Education Fellowship, which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, is touring India at a most opportune time when educationists and administrators are intensely active planning out new systems of education suited to the real needs of the country at the present moment. While all our educationists are agreed that the present system of education in the country is extremely defective, there is no consensus of opinion about the precise alterations to be made therein. The Wardha scheme, which is only one out of many that are before the country, has given rise to a hot controversy, and many feel that the scheme swings, all too suddenly, from the extreme of over-literary bias to the extreme of over-vocational bias. The new Education Fellowship Delegation, consisting as it does of eminent recognised educationists, will do a service to India if it gives in some detail its considered views on the Wardha plan.

THE COCHIN REFORM.

While a correct appraisal of the reform towards responsible government which has been introduced by H. H. the Maharajah of Cochin on the occasion of his seventy-sixth birthday, will have to await further details, it certainly marks a beginning in the right direction. The association of a non-official representative from the Legislative Council with the Dewan in the administration of certain nation-building departments may not mean much in practice in view of the numerous provisos and reservations with which the scheme is hedged, but, at any rate, it means a welcome, if belated, recognition of the people's right to govern themselves. In their relations with their subjects many of the Indian Princes are yet hugging the delusion of the divine rights of kings forgetting not only the march of democracy, but also their own subservience to the British-rulers. Their advisers and associates, too, do their best to bolster up such exploded doctrines, as can be seen, once again, from the fulsome references made in this connection by the Dewan, Sir Shanmukham Chetty.

HALF-ANNA POST-CARD

It is to be sincerely hoped that the Finance Member of the Government of India will announce in his forthcoming Budget statement that the Government have decided to revert to the half-anna post-card from the beginning of the new financial year. Such a postal concession has been long over-due in the interest of the masses, to whom the burden of the extra three pies on the post-card has proved to be a real hardship. The Post and Telegraph Department is not in such a desperate economic plight that it cannot afford to make this concession. The cheapened post-card may, indeed, prove more profitable than the present one, if not immediately, at least in a year or two. Whatever loss may have to be borne immediately will not be such as to dislocate the administrative machinery of the department to any serious extent.

ADULT FRANCHISE.

We cordially welcome the report that the Bombay Government propose to introduce adult franchise in the elections to the City Municipal Corporation. Considering that responsible bodies, like the Congress, have recommended adult franchise even for Legislative Councils, its adoption for Municipalities can hardly be regarded as a hazardous venture. And Bombay is one of the fittest places where the reform can be introduced without any fear of its actual working. The people of Bombay have a lively civic and political sense and adult franchise will reinforce it with a strong sense of responsibility. In particular its educative influence on women and backward communities is bound to be remarkable. And we trust its success in Bombay will help its speedy extension.

CONSISTENCY, THY NAME IS. . .

"Mr. Jinnah replying assured the audience that to champion national freedom was his love and sole ambition of life. "I want my country to rank among the nations of the world. Wherever I am and whatever is said about me I shall hold the interests of India absolutely sacred."

—Report of Mr. Jinnah's reply to Allahabad Municipal address.

"Warming up Mr. Jinnah said: We are not going to be camp followers, and slaves of Hindu Raj . . . . Mr. Jinnah raised the alarmist cry that if Muslims did not strengthen the League, they would be suppressed, destroyed and become slaves in this country."

—Report of Mr. Jinnah's speech at a Muslim meeting at Allahabad.

* * *

An American journalist spoke last night on "Europe—The Haves And Have-nots."

India, of course, was not mentioned. It is neither among the "haves" nor the "have-nots." It has been had!

* * *

Mr. Jinnah hopes Allahabaq will be crowned with diamonds and rubiees and thus become a jewel which the world will marvel at.

Allahabad, however, is already proud of her own *Jawahar-lal*.

* * *

Italian press comments on the B. B. C. Arabic broadcast make interesting reading.

"Corriere Della Sera" says, "wishing to start a wireless regime of calumnies and lies against Italy to round off a similar regime in the field of journalism, Britain has thought out the whole legend about anti-British campaign of the Bari Radio."

This is rather tactless of the Italian paper. Such statements make the position of Mr. Chamberlain rather embarrassing and he finds it difficult to prove the good faith of Italy.

* * *

The same paper calls it "a war of chatter, easier to fight certainly than a war of trenches."

This outrageous attack on Britain's gallantry and heroism deserves a stiff reply from Mr. Churchill—if the pro-Italian Conservative press can see its way to publish it.

* * *

"Popolo di Roma," another Italian paper, remarks:—

"Mr. Eden, whose political tuition is well-known has diagnosed the cause of the trouble—a wireless station radio at Bari. He immediately found a remedy—another wireless station, Radio Eden."

Poor Eden! He always gets dragged in such arguments. Can't they leave him alone to work for Anglo-Italian understanding in his own way?

* * *

A serious scuffle took place in Calcutta between the Police and milk-men.

No milk of human kindness, however, was spilt!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS.

(1) The princely patrons of the Cricket Club of India have now decided that C. K. Nayudu is after all not so bad a player as they had convinced themselves that he was.

(2) John Gunther is an all-in wrestler who has come to India to challenge Gama to a fight.

(3) The All-India Radio will also follow the example of the B. B. C. and start broadcasts in Arabic, tht first one being given by Mr Jinnah who will speak to the Muslims of the world on the advantages of Anglo-Muslim friendship.

(4) The detenus recently released in Bengal are going to England to do electioneering propaganda for Sir John Anderson when he contests the Parliament seat vacated by the death of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

How Britain Will Proceed With Partitioning

Govt.'s Apologia For Palestine Commission's Appointment

TECHNICAL EXPERTS TO PLAN OUT DETAILS

NEW DELHI: January 5.

"The British Government are in no sense committed to approval of the plan for the partition of Palestine and have not accepted the Commission's proposal for the compulsory transfer of Arabs from the Jewish to the Arab area.

This declaration is made in a despatch from the British Government to the High Commissioner for Palestine.

Only Deferred

The despatch, which was published to-day in England, under the caption: "Palestine and India," announces that action on the Commission's recommendation to the partition of the country will be deferred until technical and financial exploration has shown that the scheme of partition is equitable and practicable.

Another Commission

The appointment has also been announced of a Technical Commission, whose functions will be to ascertain facts and consider in detail the practical possibilities of the scheme of partition.—A. P.

FULL TEXT.

The full text of the Despatch is as follows:—

"I, the Colonial Secretary, have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom have had under consideration the statement of policy in Palestine, issued in last July, and the conclusions to be drawn from the resolutions on the subject which have been passed first by the House of Commons and subsequently by the Permanent Mandates Commission and the Council and the Assembly of the League of Nations.

"I feel that it is necessary to emphasise certain implications contained in part three of the Report of the Royal Commission and to dispel, if possible, the uncertainty which appears to exist in some quarters with regard to the course of action which His Majesty's Government have in view.

TRIPARTITE DIVISION.

"In the statement of the policy of His Majesty's Government they have expressed their general agreement with the arguments and conclusions of the Royal Commission and their opinion that the scheme of Tripartite Division is the best and most hopeful solution of the problem.

In view of the public attention that has been devoted to criticism of certain features in the tentative plan for partition which is outlined in part three of the Report of the Royal Commission, I wish to make it clear that His Majesty's Government are in no sense committed to approval of that plan and in particular that they have not accepted the Commission's proposal for compulsory transfer in the last resort of Arabs from the Jewish to the Arab Area.

In the opinion of His Majesty's Government the discussions at Geneva justify the undertaking of the further investigations required for the drawing up of a more precise scheme expressed in greater detail.

The final decision cannot be taken in merely general terms and further enquiry will, undoubtedly, provide necessary materials on which, when the best possible scheme has been formulated, to judge whether it is equitable and practicable.

A FINANCIAL COMMISSION.

As you are aware it has been announced that a further special body will be appointed to visit Palestine and submit to His Majesty's Government in consultation with leaders of the three communities, proposals for a detailed scheme of partition and that it will be the task of this body to advise in due course as to the provisional boundaries of proposed Arabs and Jewish areas and of the new British mandated area and also to undertake financial and other enquiries for which the Royal Commission recommended that a Financial Commission should be appointed. The functions of this new body will be to act as a Technical Commission, that is to say, its functions will be confined to ascertaining facts and considering in detail the practical possibilities of a scheme of partition.

TERMS OF REFERENCE.

The terms of reference to the Technical Commission will be as follows:—

"Taking into account the plan of partition outlined in part three of the Report of the Royal Commission, but with full liberty to suggest modifications of that plan, including variation of the areas recommended for retention under the British Mandate and taking into account any representations of the communities in Palestine and Jordan.

(1) To recommend boundaries for the proposed Arab and Jewish areas and enclaves to be retained permanently or temporarily under British Mandate which will (a) afford a reasonable prospect of eventual establishment with adequate security of self-supporting Arab and Jewish States; (b) necessitate the inclusion of the fewest possible Arabs and Arab enterprises in Jewish area and 'vice versa' and (c) enable His Majesty's Government to carry out their mandatory responsibilities, the assumption of which is recommended in the report of the Royal Commission, including the obligations imposed by Article 28 of the Mandate as regards the holy places.

(2) To examine and report on the economic and financial questions involved in partition upon which decision will require to be taken, including (a) the allocation as far as may be necessary between various areas of public assets, the Public Debt of Palestine and other financial obligations legitimately incurred by the Administration of Palestine during the period of the mandate referred to in Article 28 thereof; (b) means to ensure that the financial obligations referred to above will be fully honoured in accordance with Article 28 of the Mandate; (c) administration of Railways, Ports, Postal, Telegraph and Telephone Services; (d) Currency arrangements; (e) Customs administration and tariffs; (f) Budgetary prospects of various administrations to be established, (g) preservation of the rights of Civil Servants in accordance with the provisions in Article 28 of the Mandate; (h) treatment of industrial and other concessions; (i) possibility of voluntary exchanges of land, population and prospects of providing by works of land development, room for a further settlement to meet the needs of persons desiring to move from one area to another; (j) provision of effective safeguards for the rights of religious and racial minorities in the areas to be allocated to Arabs and to Jews, respectively, including protection of religious rights and properties."

REFERENCE TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

If as a result of the investigations of the Technical Commission, which will, undoubtedly, occupy many months, the scheme of partition is regarded as equitable and practicable by His Majesty's Government, it will be referred to the Council of the League for consideration.

If the scheme is approved by the League Council, a further period will be required for the establishment of new systems of government under the Mandate in the areas concerned and, if the necessary consent is forthcoming, for the negotiation of treaties with a view to the eventual establishment of independent States. It may also be necessary, in the light of the Commission's report, for His Majesty's Government to give further consideration to the suggestion of the Permanent Mandates Commission that the Arabs and Jewish areas should be administered temporarily under a system of "cantonisation" or under separate mandates.

It is obvious, therefore, that for some time to come, any action taken will only be of an exploratory nature.

I will communicate with you further in due course on the subject of the personnel of the Commission and its procedure."—A.P.

Minorities In Rumania

Britain Reminds New Govt. Of Paris Treaty Of 1919

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Sir Reginald Hoare, British Minister at Bucharest, has been instructed to remind the Rumanian Government in a very friendly manner of the British Government's longstanding interest in the Minorities Treaty, signed in Paris on Dec. 9, 1919, of which Rumania was one of the original signatories and in minorities procedure generally.

France is reported to have acted similarly.

The Minorities Treaty guaranteed racial religious and linguistic minorities political rights, religious freedom, provision of schools and the use of their language in courts and dealings with authorities.—Reuter.

JEWS IN RUMANIA

BUCHAREST, Jan. 5.

The population especially the so-called indigenous Jews, who have all citizen rights, is calmer on the Foreign Minister's announcement that Rumania will remain faithful to her treaties with France and the Little "Entente."

The official Exchange is closed for the holidays but the effect on the un-official exchange was favourable.—Reuter.

BIG PROFITS FOR ENGLISH BANKS

Windfall To Shareholders

LONDON, JAN. 4.

TWO OF THE "BIG FIVE" BANKS HAVE ANNOUNCED BIGGER PROFITS FOR 1937.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK MADE £1,750,000 NET AND SHAREHOLDERS GET AN UNEXPECTED BONUS OF TWO PER CENT. IN ADDITION TO A REPETITION OF THE 18 PER CENT. DIVIDEND.

BARCLAY'S SHOWED A NET PROFIT OF £2,134,000 OR £2,40,000 MORE THAN LAST YEAR, AND IS PUTTING £500,000 MORE INTO RESERVE.

CITY CIRCLES ARE MUCH CHEERED BY THE FORGOING RESULTS.

ANOTHER HUGE DOCK AT SINGAPORE

SINGAPORE, Jan. 5.

A giant graving dock, capable of accommodating the biggest capital ship afloat, will be opened on February 11 by the Governor, Sir Shenton Thomas. Vice Admiral Alexander Ramsay, Commander-in-Chief of East Indies, will be present with two units of his squadron, as also three vessels of the Royal Indian Navy. Representatives of Australia, New Zealand, Hongkong and Federated Malay Straits have been invited. It is expected that Col. Llewellin, the Civil Lord of the Admiralty will also be present.

The dock is built in an area, which was previously a jungle swamp and is 1,000 feet long and is second only to the Queen Mary Dock at Southampton.—Reuter.

HINDI IN PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Deputation Waits On Premier Kher

A deputation of representatives of Hindi Prachar Sabhas from Bombay, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnatak waited on the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister, Government of Bombay, on Wednesday to urge the Government of Bombay to take immediate steps to encourage the study of Hindi in the Presidency.

The deputation was led by Mr. Shankerrao Deo, member of the Congress Working Committee and included Mrs. Goshep Captain, Messrs. Rangarao Diwaker and Siddhanath Pant.

DEPUTATION'S DEMANDS.

Firstly, the deputationists urged that the Government should establish a separate college in each one of these four separate Divisions in Bombay to train Hindi teachers.

The deputationists also wanted that Government should make the study of Hindi compulsory for the Vernacular Final examination in the Presidency.

It was further urged that Government should start and promote a Hindi library.

PREMIER'S REPLY.

The Prime Minister is stated to have promised to give all sympathetic consideration for the suggestions made. But he informed the deputationists that Government were obliged to look to the promotion of the vernaculars of the Presidency. He would, however, see that Hindi got the necessary encouragement.

NEW PHASE OF T. U. MOVEMENT

Progress Of Unity Move Has Raised Level Of Class Struggle

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

"With unity a practically accomplished fact the Trade Union Movement in India passes into a new phase, and the Working class struggle is raised to a high level. The demands of the All-India Trade Union Congress will henceforth be irresistible, since it will reflect the desires of the entire working class in India" declares Dr. Suresh Bannerjee, newly elected President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, in a statement to the "Associated Press" in which he welcomes the unity that has been reached between the National Federation of Trade Unions and the All-India Trade Union Congress.

PREPARE FOR JT. SESSION

He adds: "Appeal to each and every Union, therefore, whether affiliated or not, to understand and assimilate the spirit embodied in the unity resolution, and prepare for the special or joint session that will be held soon to give definite shape and form to it.

"I would also like to draw the attention of all the unions to the constitution of the National Federation of Trade Unions which we have adopted as our own as a consequence of the unity resolution, and accommodate themselves accordingly."—A. P.

STUDENTS CLASH WITH PEONS

Sequel To Notice On Strikers To Give Good Behaviour Bonds

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

The strike in the Dayanand Ayurvedic College took a serious turn this afternoon when a clash occurred between the strikers and the peons of the College, in which three students and one peon received lathi injuries. The glass doors of the Principal's room were broken to pieces.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

It is stated a student attempted to tear off the notice, which had been put up by the College authorities requiring students to fill in bonds for good behavour within 24 hours. The peon prevented him from doing this and an altercation ensued, in which the peons are alleged to have attacked the strikers with lathis. The strikers retaliated.—A. P.

ALL HUGARIAN RIVERS FROZEN

LONDON, January 5.

The Central Europe and the Baikans are experiencing the severest cold wave of the decade. Temperatures are as low as 25 degrees below zero fahrenheit.

In Hungary, all rivers except the Danube are frozen and 12ft. snow drifts are making many main roads impassable. The North Italian lakes and rivers are frozen, with the lowest temperatures since 1928-29. Snow-falls and intense cold prevail throughout Italy and even the crater of Mt. Vezuvius is covered with a mantle of snow.

With half a foot of snow in North Germany, 8,000 men are engaged to clear the streets, bringing the cost of the season's snow-fall hitherto to £33,000. The temperature is 22 degrees below zero in Bavaria. There is bitter weather also in France.

Packs of wolves are driven by cold across the frontier from Rumania into Czechoslovakia.—Reuter.

Esmail Hussein Granted Leave For Appeal

DAR ES SALAAM, Jan. 5.

Esmail Hussein Ali Hasmani has been granted leave for appeal.—Reuter.

A message dated December 15 stated:—

After a trial lasting more than three months, Esmail Hussein Ali Hasmani, an Indian merchant, was found guilty of 25 out of the 30 charges of forgery, and sentenced to seven years hard labour.

Esmail was committed to trial in June on charges of forgery said to involve over £200,000. He was alleged to have uttered fraudulent bills of lading, bills of exchange and insurance policies.

Govt. Victory Most Likely

Fiercest Battle Of Civil War On Teruel Front

PARIS, Jan. 4.

The battle in and around Teruel in which 180,000 men are engaged, the biggest clash in the civil war, has halted at Teruel's Tooth Plateau, a landmark few miles south-west of the city.

After a few critical days in which the victory might have gone to either side the situation has become more stabilised with the Government holding out in the two most important outer defensive positions of Santa Barbara and Mansueto on a spur dominating the city to the south-east.

The most deadly fight has been in the valley below Teruel's tooth which was packed to the height with insurgent reinforcements who are now in danger of encirclement by the republicans.

It is stated that General Franco was obliged to send up nearly all the effective forces he had concentrated for his grand offensive on the Madrid front.—Reuter.

REBELS ARREST FRENCH CONSULAR AGENT

Reprisal For Detention Of Maj. Tronsoco?

BAYOYNNE, January 4.

Considerable sensation has been caused here owing to the insurgent military authorities arresting M. Ducoureau, the French Consular Agent in Irun, and three commercial agents of the French Consulate there.

The reason is not known but it is believed, that it may be reprisal for the detention in France of Maj. Troncoso, ex-Military Governor of Irun, who was arrested in connection with the attempt to seize the Spanish Government.—Reuter.

TERUEL FALLS TO GOVT. ATTACK

PARIS, January 5.

Desperate fighting in knee-deep snow, white camouflaged artillery firing at point blank range, gave back to the Government the control of some heights forming part of Lamuela Spur or the so-called tooth of Teruel.

According to a Government account of the battle, fifty insurgent 'planes heavily bombed the slopes south-west of Teruel but comparatively harmlessly owing to poor visibility. Thereafter the Government troops climbed through knee-deep snow and occupied the bomb craters.

The insurgent counter-attack from Concud was allowed to get close to the white camouflaged Government guns, which opened fire inflicting considerable slaughter.—Reuter.

BRITISH JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS

Sir M. L. Romer Succeeds Lord Roche

LONDON, Jan. 5.

Lord Roche has resigned office of Lord of Appeal-in-Ordinary.

His Majesty has approved of the appointment of Sir M. L. Romer as Lord of Appeal-in-Ordinary; Sir A. C. Clauson as Lord Justice of Appeal, Mr. F. D. Morton as Justice of High Court, Chancery Division.—Reuter.

RURAL UPLIFT IN U. P.

Simultaneous Work To Be Begun In 10,000 Villages

LUCKNOW: Jany. 5.

The 18th of January next bids fair to go down in the history of these provinces, nay, perhaps in the whole of India, as a "red letter" day, for on this date rural development work as planned by the present Government will be given a start simultaneously in more than 10,000 villages.

The stage is almost set for this gigantic village reconstruction work, rural development associations having already been constituted in every district. About 800 new organisers appointed and trained to carry out the plan chalked out under the guidance of the Chief Rural Development Officer.—United Press.

Vice-Admiral Bedford

LONDON, January 5.

Vice-Admiral Bedford has been placed on the retired list, on completion of his appointment as Flag Officer Commanding the R.I.N.—Reuter.

Chinese Planes Bomb Japanese Aerodrome

REPEATED RAIDS AT WUHU

Censorship At Shanghai Radio Office: Workers Go On Strike

HANKOW, Jan. 5.

Chinese aircraft twice bombed the Japanese aerodrome at Wuhu. Nine Chinese bombers participated in the first raid and dropped eleven bombs.

REPEATED RAID

Two Chinese bombers re-bombed the airfield two hours later. The damage is not yet known.

AMERICAN AVIATOR'S FUNERAL

The funeral service was held this afternoon in the Chapel of the International Cemetery for two American aviators, who were killed while taking off from Hankow aerodrome on Monday. One died instantly and the other succumbed in hospital.—Reuter.

CENSORSHIP IN SHANGHAI

Radio Workers Go On Strike

SHANGHAI, Jan. 5.

The Japanese Army is installing censors in the Eastern and Northern Commercial Pacific Cable Companies this afternoon to supervise the incoming and outgoing messages.

The entire Chinese International Radio Office, where the Japanese have posted sentries yesterday, did not attend to duties this morning, thus disrupting the service.—Reuter.

THREAT TO ROOT OUT ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS

Japanese officials visited British and American high officials of the Shanghai Municipal Council and proposed that, following the recent incidents, the Japanese should be given a wider share of the local administration.

The Japanese proposals with regard to the Municipal Council are put in the form of a virtual ultimatum.

The Japanese delegates are giving a warning that the Japanese army might be compelled to take steps to root out anti-Japanese elements.—Reuter.

OVER 100 CHINESE KILLED DUE TO TRAIN DERAILMENT

SHANGHAI, January 4.

Forty Japanese naval 'planes from the base near Shanghai bombed Hankow aerodrome and returned safely, according to a naval spokesman.

The object of the raid was to crush the reorganized Chinese Airforce in which, it is alleged, that Soviet airmen were playing a prominent part.

Over a hundred Chinese were killed and injured when the Canton-Hankow train was derailed near Shiuchow owing, it is reported, to the subsidence of the rail track bed.

Most of the Japanese bombs intended for the aerodrome fell wide of the mark. Of the score of aeroplanes in the aerodrome at the time only three obsolete machines and one medium sized bomber were destroyed.—Reuter.

BIRTH PLACE OF CONFUCIUS CAPTURED

PEIPING, January .

The Japanese have captured Chufu, the birth place of Confucius, 300 miles south of Tientsin.

It is believed that Duke Kung Teh Chang, the 75th lineal descendent of Confucius was in Chefu at the time. He is reported to have been offered the throne of China by the Japanese who visited him in August but he declined declaring that he never sought worldly power.—Reuter.

FEDERAL BANK OF CHINA

TOKIO, Jan. 4.

The early establishment of a Central Bank, styled the Federal Bank of China, is announced in a Peiping message. It will be organised by the so-called Provisional Government of China for the purpose of unifying North China currency.—Reuter.

ROME-AUSTRIA-HUNGARY TALKS

Conversations At Budapest To Last For Three Days

BUDAPEST, Jan. 5.

It is semi-officially announced that important talks between Italy, Austria and Hungary will open here on Jan. 10.

Count Ciano, Von Schuschnigg and Drs. Schmidt and Kanya will participate in the conversations, which are expected to last three days.—Reuter.

WHAT ITALY WANTS AT BUDAPEST

ROME, Jan. 5.

It is understood that the principal subject of Italo-Austrian-Hungarian talks in Budapest will be the Italo-Yugoslav Trade Treaty signed in March, 1937.

The Italian view is that the concessions then made in Yugoslavia's favour are now burdensome and unnecessary in view of the economic recovery of Austria-Hungary.—Reuter.

DEATH FOR HAVING 81 CARTRIDGES

Palestine Military Court Sentences Bedouin Youth

JERUSALEM, Jan. 5.

Suleiman Al-el-Keraki, a 19-year-old Transjordian Bedouin was sentenced to death by the military court on a charge of being in possession of 81 rifle cartridges. The prosecution contended that the accused probably intended to sell the cartridges and, therefore, was a menace to public security.—Reuter.

RESTORE JEWISH IMMIGRATION

World Zionists' Executive's Demand

LONDON, January 5.

It is learned that the World Zionist Organisation will immediately make representations to the Colonial Office with regard to the Palestine White Paper, urging the restoration of Jewish immigration into Palestine upto economic absorptive capacity.

Speaking in London, to-day, Prof. Broadetsky, on behalf of the London Executive organisation, said that artificial reduction in immigration was causing an economic crisis in Palestine and severe distress to the large numbers of Jews in Eastern and Central Europe, who were persecuted and looked to Palestine as their only hope. Clearly the British Government envisaged a long delay before they expected to be in a position to formulate a final policy. This delay was deeply deplorable. It was incumbent on the Mandatory Administration to see that in the meanwhile the life and work in the country should proceed as far as possible on normal lines.—Reuter's Special.

MAJOR GEN. E K. SQUIRES

London.—Major-General E. K. Squires has been appointed Commander of the Deccan with effect from 23|12|38.

Ottawa Knight Champions Federation

SIR SHANMUKHAM'S TRIBUTE TO CONGRESS GOVTS.

Talks Of "Provincial Autonomy" In Seven Provinces And Holds Up That Example For Cochin

ERNAKULAM, January 5.

"That the spirit of co-operation and the spirit of good will can turn out even an imperfect constitution into a medium for wonderful good Government is evidenced by what is taking place in seven British Indian Provinces today," observed Sir Shanmukham Chetty, Dewan of Cochin, at a State banquet last night.

Sir Shanmukham said: "We are told that the Government of India Act was a constitutional monster and Provincial Autonomy and Responsible Government were simple mirage. But those, who touched the Constitution have now come to stay and work the Constitution. The Ministries deserved unstinted praise for all they had done."

"DOMINION STATUS" IN PROVINCES!

Continuing Sir Shanmukham expressed pleasure at seeing that the most advanced political party in India shouldered the responsibility of running the Government in seven Provinces and in shouldering responsibility had given proof of the spirit of goodwill, patriotism and nationalism which, if copied would certainly lead to the establishment of true Dominion Status, in theory as well. "We have to-day in all the Provinces Dominion Status in practice and if only the legislators of Cochin copy this great patriotic example of the Congress leaders in British India, I have not the slightest doubt we shall have in Cochin also that spirit of goodwill, which will ensure the safe working of the new Constitution."

CHAMPION OF FEDERATION

Referring to the advent of Federation, Sir Shanmukham declared that His Highness made no secret of the fact that we are for the establishment of Federation. "From what I know of the attitude of a great many major Indian States, I can confidently say that every one of them are genuinely anxious to co-operate in the establishment of Federation. Everyday which postpones the establishment of All-India Federation is a day, which postpones the political unity of India as a whole. There cannot be one unified political India, there cannot be a Free Dominion in India without the Indian States also in it. Any one, who conceives a Federation of British Indian Provinces alone, enjoying any Constitution that is called Dominion Status is taking without knowing anything about political evolution."

Sir Shanmukham concluded: "It is only on the establishment of the Federal Constitution that the political salvation of India, as a whole, British India as well as Indian India, rests."—A. P.

Heir-Apparent To Travancore

TRIVANDRUM, January 5

A son was born to Her Highness Princess Karthika Thirunal, sister of the Maharaja of Travancore at 12-37 p.m. to-day. The newborn baby will be the heir presumptive to the throne of Travancore. The mother and child are both doing well.

To-morrow, January 6, has been declared a public holiday throughout the State in honour of the event.—A. P.

FICTITIOUS MOVES ON EUROPE'S CHESS-BOARD

(Continued from page 1)

Citing statistics of the output of raw materials of each of the countries, he remarked that the fact of the matter was that any of the "have-not" nations could buy raw materials anywhere they pleased in times of peace provided they had money. Italy, Germany and Japan could not afford to buy because they did not possess enough gold and foreign exchange.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE.

It would be unfair to say, he observed that such a state was caused exclusively by the drain of the colossal military establishments but on the other hand one had to point out that their military establishments were exceedingly expensive. National poverty was the first complement of great expenditure on national war machine.

The second argument of the 'have-not' nations as a rule was the pressure of population. Italy, for instance, had 42,000,000 people in a comparatively small area. Germany had 66 to 70 million people, while Japan was by far the most populated in the world. Within four recent years Japan had doubled its population and said that it had to expand or it would burst. In Germany, four thousand million dollars were spent on army, navy, and air, and that meant very little sustenance power for the people.

WHAT HITLER WANTS

It was a curious fact, he said, that those nations did not care to expand in places which already belonged to them but that they wanted to expand in places which did not belong to them. Their designs were, therefore, Imperial and their policy was not colonial. It was good to sympathise with their poverty while others were rich but one must bear in mind that the total population of the Germans in all the German colonies before the war was only about 24,000, which was less than all number of Germans in Paris. The Germans did not care to emigrate before the war and it was doubtful whether they would do so now. Hitler wanted his man power at home.

With regard to Italy, after 40 years of colonization, the Italian population in Eritria was under 2,000, of whom only 40 or 50 were genuine agricultural settlers. Hitler and Mussolini asked for more room because they were overcrowded. On the other hand, they clamoured for more babies.

Mr. Gunther believed that reasons of raw material and pressure on land for waging wars were fictions. The real reasons were more closely allied with political considerations, man power, glory, military strategy, prestige, diplomatic give-and-take and what was generally called power in politics.

THE CONTRAST

Comparing his impressions about Hitler and Mussolini he declared the former was a mystic and a recluse. He brooded, planned and dreamt and seldom worked in the manner of an executive. It was other people, who did the execution. But Mussolini was infinitely more realistic and in a way better educated. He was more widely read and knew politics with the fervour of a scientist. He was a man of action. It would be invidious to call Mussolini more dangerous than Hitler, although the former was more aggressive. But Germany as a nation was infinitely more dangerous than Italy.

But both were prisoners of prestige and claimed colonies for purposes of political black-mailing. Their combination, he added, might or might not cause trouble.

NEW ERA IN WARFARE

"We have reached a new era," Mr. Gunther said, "in warfares". It was the most important of all fiction and it was the fiction of the undeclared war. For reasons the speaker was very anxious to explore, wars were no more declared and with the advent and development of the air arm, there were calculated and swift attacks in modern times. We have, it was stated, peace which was certainly not peace.

Since 1935, the speaker pointed out, we had been having wars at the rate one per year. It was Mussolini, who ordinarily was not a hypocrite, declared war in 1935 and thus became in history the first man who waged war with all the scientific machinery but without declaring it and still less, without admitting it. In Spain, although the war there was never intended to be a war, one could get the pathetic glimpse of the fierce war in which the people put down the revolt with bare hands, crawled over their own dead and fought against the treacherous counter-revolutionaries. The reason, the speaker thought, consisted in the dictator creating public opinion without wanting to bear the onus of official wars.

After referring to the Anti-Comintern Pact as an event of highest significance which brought Italy, Germany and Japan closer, the speaker said that during the great war, the countries stood up on national considerations, but now they had the ideology of Fascism.

Such was the spectacle, which the democratic powers could view with satisfaction. How were they going to face the conflict to divide the world into different army camps. They knew that the aggressive nations were willing to risk a fight. The Fascist states proceeded on the assumption that democratic nations were unwilling to fight. In essence it all came down to the question as to whether peace was worth fighting for.

CALL OFF BLUFF

But democratic powers, with the exception of one stage, when Russia intervened and forced the hands of the French and British, were not willing to fight. Democratic powers should call the bluff of those aggressive powers and must fight, he added. They had known the sad disillusionment of the last war, which was fought to save democracy and now halt the world was Fascist.

In the modern days, he concluded, peace might be attainable but it was attainable only at the cost of a defensive war. He did not want to seem to be pessimistic but he thought war might be possibly avoided. Certainly it was every good man's wish.

JAWAHAR'S CONCLUSION.

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru said that Mr. Gunther's speech had opened out new avenues of thought about the question of the "Have" and the "Have-nots." It had always struck him as something strange that the conflict was to ignore a few hundred, or might be a few thousand, people, who were considered to be the possible property of one or the other of the nations.

He thought that the "Have-nots" did not come into the picture at all. The real "have-nots" will have and must have their say in the matter. Any way the fact of the matter was that during the last generation or so the Balance of Power had shifted tremendously. After the World War, England and France dominated the world. Later events proved that the League of Nations was built up to give a shape to their dominance.

IMPOTENCE OF LEAGUE.

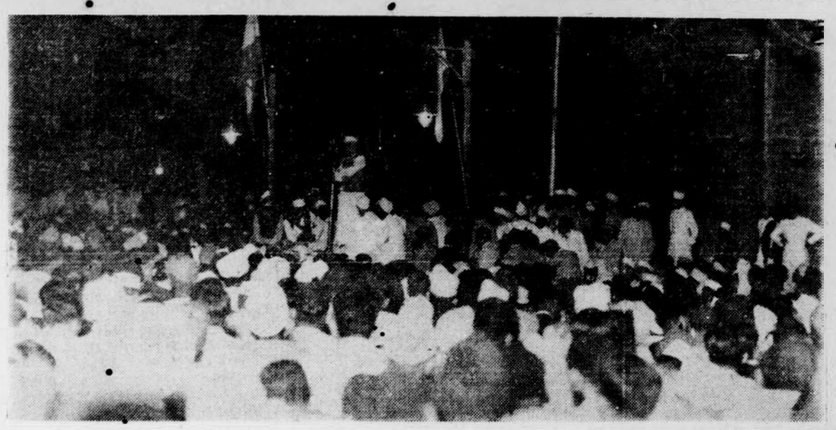
At first the League of Nations represented a certain measure of reality. But that measure of reality changed soon. The League of Nations began to fade away and became powerless, because those very nations, which were included in it, asked for something which was not theirs. With all its beautiful Covenants, it was incapable of doing anything.

The Brussels Conference proved demonstrably that they could do nothing. They simply passed a pious resolution. In the East he thought no body could do anything. Even American could do nothing. If at all any body could do anything in the East, it was Russia and Japan Power was shifting.

But one tremendous thing about the present warfare was its air arm. The Air arm had become an aggressive weapon.

Mr. Gunther, Pt. Jawaharlal thought, had not mentioned one more reason why the wars in modern times were not always declared. The declaration of war, the pronouncement of policies and the movements of armies in old days inevitably meant time. But now as the armies and navies were mobilised throughout the year and nations could start warfare by surprise, as the possessions of aeroplanes was advantageous for aggressive warfares.

"We live—whether we like it or not," the Pandit declared, "on the verge of possible catastrophies." Catastrophies must be used by us and every one, he thought was going to have exciting times. He appealed to the audience to carry the trains of thought, after they had heard the interesting lecture of Mr. John Gunther, and ponder over what he had said.



Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru addressing the public meeting at Mandvi on Tuesday night.

REINSTATEMENT OF VILLAGE OFFICERS

Madras Govt. To Lift Ban On Those Dismissed During C. D. Movement

MADRAS, January 5.

The Government policy on the question of restoration of village officers dismissed on account of their connection with the Non-Co-operation or Civil Disobedience movements is to restore such officers to their old posts unless, after examination, it is found there is good reason to prevent such restoration in any particular case, declares a Madras Government 'communique'.

LIBERAL POLICY

It says since the assumption of office by the present Government, the question of restoration of village officers dismissed on account of their connection with the Non-Co-operation or Civil Disobedience movements has been raised. The Revenue Minister announced replying to the budget debate that the same liberal policy pursued in the case of political prisoners would also be pursued in the case of village officers. The Government make it clear that the policy is what was already announced by the Revenue Minister, which is to restore such officers to their old posts unless after examination it is found there is good reason to prevent such restoration in any particular case. The Revenue Board has been asked to enquire into and report on applications for reinstatement.—A. P.

CHINA DAY IN TAMIL NAD

Provincial Congress President's Appeal

MADRAS, Jan. 4.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamil Nad Provincial Congress Committee writes:

"The President of the Indian National Congress has issued a statement appealing to the public to observe Sunday the 9th January as the 'China Day' throughout India.

"I earnestly appeal to all Congress Committees and Congressmen in the Province to observe that day as 'China Day.' On this day public meetings should be held in towns and the larger villages to express our sympathy for the people of China in their hour of trial and to explain the significance of the struggle that is going on in the Far East. The public should be requested not to buy Japanese goods, but this does not mean that they should buy other foreign goods. In particular Japanese silk should not be purchased.

On that day collections should be made for the purpose of sending medical supplies to China. I request that all moneys collected for the China people should be sent to the foreign department of the A.I.C.C., Swaraj Bhavan, Allahabad."—United Press.

China Day Plans At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 5.

Mrs. Purnima Bannerjee, Secretary of the Town Congress Committee, Allahabad, informs that besides collections at public meetings of China Day on the 9th instant tri-colour flags would be sold in aid of the Chinese people.—United Press.

NEW GOVERNOR OF C. P.

Nagpur Paper Alleges Nizam's Hand In Appointment

NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

The appointment of Mr. F. V. Wylie as Governor of C. P. in succession to Sir Hyde Gowan has given rise to strong Press criticism.

The "Daily News" says:—"His selection can be attributed only to one thing, namely, that someone high up in England or New Delhi is very much interested in Mr. Wylie. The appointment has been made in consultation with the Nizam. Has the Nizam any hand in the selection of this gentleman? It seems along with Berar, the Central Provinces also will have to submit to the influence of the Nizam."

The "Hitavada" says:—"Mr. Wylie belongs to a political department and unfortunately that department does not have the reputation of having officers, who sympathise with the Indian nationalist movement. We trust Mr. Wylie would belie that reputation by being a strictly constitutional Governor."—United Press.

ARRESTED FOR SEDITION

Ludhiana Speech Brings Ahrar Leader Into Trouble

LAHORE, Jan. 5.

Under warrants issued by the District Magistrate, Ludhiana under Sec. 124-A. I.P.C., Mr. Sheikh Hisamuddin, Municipal Commissioner and President of the Majlis—Ahrar, was arrested to-day at his residence at Amritsar for an alleged seditious speech said to have been delivered in a meeting at Ludhiana.

Trial will take place at Ludhiana.—United Press.

ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL ESPIONAGE

(Continued from page 6)

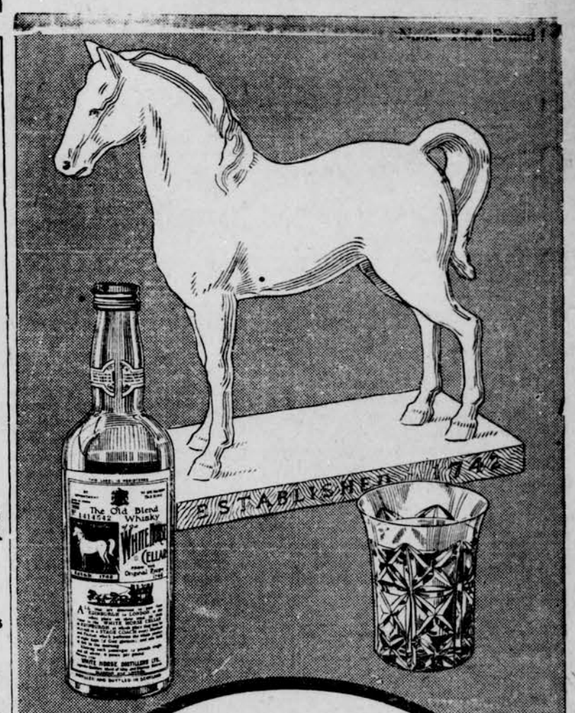
not very different from the Italian.

German Propaganda.

The Reich Ministry of Propaganda is of course a much more elaborate machine the maintenance of which involves expenditure that comes straight out of the butter the Germans are ordered to forego as the price of guns. Several competent writers have recently called pointed attention to the drain on the German economic resources caused by the expensive business-like the propaganda department and to the attack on the German standard of living intensified by the domination of monopoly capitalism. The figures quoted in the British Parliament give one some idea of the sacrifice the German masses are called upon to make in the form of curtailment of their nutritional and other needs while the 'leader' class bosses over and has perhaps the gayest time out of the whole show. As regards German espionage, apart from the tendency to exaggerate its strength exhibited in the Soviet and other quarters, the present head of the German Gestapo, Himmler, has certainly reorganised his department on an extensive scale and the figures of trials on the single charge of espionage in many of the European countries during the last few months are an eloquent tribute to the methods employed by the German spy system.

Political Significance.

Every country has its active spy system and it is inevitable that it should reflect in the pattern of its working the essential aims of the regime that employs it. There are espionage and counter-espionage in operation everywhere and while the spy scare is a phenomenon peculiar to certain countries to-day the activities of spies have to have a certain political background. A reasonable check is normally placed on the activities of foreign spies through the machinery of local police organisation and even if every national of a foreign country were an actual or potential spy his or (her) capacity as one is strictly limited. The British authorities are confident of their own postion and if they are not particularly perturbed by increased activities of foreign agents, it is obviously because they have a special point of view in the matter. It is a well-known fact that the British governing class is not apathetic towards fascism and would be naturally unwilling to interfere with the ideological propaganda. That propaganda can even be viewed as a good investment and useful for the interests of that class. Politically it could be harmless upto a certain point and German propaganda in any case must be differentiated from the Italian in respect of its influence on the vital British interests.



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Adventurous Career Of Indian T. U. C Chief

How Village Schoolmaster's Son Answered Nation's Call

Mr. Yusuf Meherally writes in the "Congress Socialist":

It was the year 1922. In the capital city of the Indore State, sat a young man, meditating on the future—not so much his own as his country's.

Sibnath Banerjee sat lost in thought. Before him there lay a copy of the "Bombay Chronicle". An advertisement in its columns had gripped his attention. Amanullah Khan, the Afghan Amir, was modernising his country. A University had been established at Kabul. An additional Professor of Chemistry was wanted. Applications had been invited, the starting salary being Rs. 250 per month with good prospects. To apply or not to apply—that was the question.

NATION'S CALL

Sibnath sat lost in introspection. He had just completed twenty-five years of life. Those years had been a call to high adventure. He had left college in the Non-Co-operation Movement on the very eve of his M. Sc. examination. It had not been easy to leave college. He came from a poor family. How hard it had been to support himself on his scholarships and stray tuitions. The family looked to him for help. How they had rejoiced when in 1918, he had taken the B. Sc. degree. How proud they were of his knowledge of Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics! But the political storm that was sweeping the whole country had caught him deep in its stride. The country was calling him to her service through the mouth of Gandhi. The special session of the Congress had met in Calcutta in 1920 and had sent its appeal to the youth of the country. He decided to leave college.

What does one do next? How does one serve one's country? He thought of his village home, in the district of Khulna, with its hundred odd houses. His father had been a school master there on a salary of Rs. 4 per month. A self-made man, he had lived to become a well-known Sanskrit scholar, a "Kabyatirtha" and "Vedant Ratna" and to be decorated with a gold medal in recognition of his profound learning.

Sibnath thought of going to his village, but later took up teaching work at the National School at Doulatpur, started by Acharya P. C. Ray.

CHOWRI CHOURA

The Mahatma's decision not to push ahead with the movement after the Chowri Choura incident, had sorely perplexed him. He drifted on to Indore as a teacher in the Tilakchand School. And then the Mahatma was arrested. What was he to do? He decided to go to Kabul, and before long was installed as Assistant Professor of Chemistry at the University there.

The days at Kabul were full of feverish activity. New ideas were invading and transforming the feudal social economy of Afghanistan. The University was buzzing with radical professors and Sibnath was introduced to Socialist literature. The ideas attracted him, but he was not still convinced. He resolved to go to the Soviet Union and see things for himself.

The journey was exciting. Passing through the dream cities of Samarkand, Bokhara, and Tashkent, he arrived on a bitterly cold day in the Soviet metropolis. On 23rd December 1922, Moscow was carpeted with snow and seemed to him a White instead of a Red City.

Soon he had found his way to the Stalin University, specially designed for Eastern students. At the time, special efforts were being made to train up students from Colonial countries. The Sun Yat-Sen University had already been started for the benefit of Chinese students. And it had been announced that as soon as three hundred Indian students were forthcoming, the Chitta Ranjan Das University would be inaugurated to meet the special needs of students from India.

The years 1922-24 were perhaps some of the most critical in the annals of Soviet Russia. A new life was being created there. Centuries old taboos were being assailed with a new assurance. Sibnath looked at the rapidly changing panorama with hope, not unmixed with a slight bewilderment. Lenin was ill but he met his wife Krupskaya. Trotsky was then at the height of his popularity and Sibnath met him several times. Likewise he had discussions with Zinoviev, Kamaenev, Rykov, Karl Radek, and Budenny.

Two years in Russia had transformed his mental outlook. He now wanted to see the Western world and to compare and contrast his impressions. He travelled through Europe, visiting Poland, Austria, Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Czechoslovakia and England during the General Elections in which the Labour Party still led by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had been routed, on the fiction of the Zinoviev Letter.

ON RETURN

Sibnath returned to India in 1925. Since then his association with the Indian Labour Movement has been one of the closest. One of its pioneers, he plunged into the organisation of the working class, particularly the Jute and Railway workers with real gusto. Working in the face of continuous obstruction and harassment from the authorities, he found himself in prison in the Lilloah strike of 1928. While still in prison, he was again arrested in the notorious Meerut Canspiracy Case. Four years were to elapse before he was acquitted in appeal by the Sessions Court. Soon after his release he was elected General Secretary of the All India Trade Union Congress at its Cawnpore Session. Since then he has been one of the dominant figures in the Trade Union Movement and has been President of that body since 1936.

The formation of the Congress Socialist Party towards the end of 1934, brought a new wave of enthusiasm in the country. Hitherto the movement for national independence and the struggle for the working class were cut off from each other, and even at cross purposes with each other, while the peasantry was still largely unorganised. The Congress Socialist Party took up the work of the synthesis, and before long created a new tendency in Indian public affairs, powerfully affecting the development of political forces in India. Sibnath stayed aloof for a while, but soon found his moorings in the new Party and became one of its enthusiastic supporters. He has since been a member of the Party's All-India Executive.

SENSITIVE NATURE

Sibnath Banerjee's career offers materials for reflection. He has the reputation of being a strong man. Whenever he has a plan, and quite often he has none, he surprises his friends as much as his opponents by the tenacity and strength with which he stands his ground. He has often risked unpopularity fighting the infantile tactics of a section of the Communists. But like so many strong men, he is very sensitive and touchy. Sometimes he gives one the impression of an intellectual fighting against an inner dissatisfaction. Can this be due to a feeling that life has still not dealt with him as justly as it might have?

Sibnath is scandalously good looking for an Indian Labour leader. The marks of care, suffering and premature age, that hardship, and prison have left on so many other faces are absent from his. Time has been partial to him and at the age of forty, Sibnath looks a good few years younger.

Sibnath is incredibly lazy over correspondence. But all complaints are met with a smile so radiant that it disarms all opposition. And who can tell how much of his popularity is due to his exquisite 'bourgeois' manners?

AND NOW

The village school master's son to-day sits on the pedestal of the Trade Union Congress. He has seen life at first hand. Knowledge and experience have come to him in abundance. Has the vision also, to gather together the scattered threads of the Indian Labour Movement, check and control its sectarian tendencies and once again piece them together in an integrated unit?

Future alone can answer the question.

PEASANT MEMORIAL TO PREMIER

Everything Getting Ready For Procession

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

A meeting of the Bombay Kisan March Committee was held yesterday evening to settle the draft demands of the peasants for presentation to the Ministry on January 10th. Among those present were Messrs S. V. Parulekar, W. Raut and Dr Bhoir.

The draft demands were carefully considered by the Committee item by item and were adopted after some amendments. Messrs. S. V. Parulekar and Indulal Yagnik were then authorised to give the final touches to the draft and publish it in the form of a handbill for the information of the peasants.

The Committee also considered the steamer arrangements for transporting peasants from Kolaba and Ratnagiri districts and the details of their accommodation and march in Bombay.

The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Thursday the 6th instant at 3 p.m.

LAHORE CONSPIRACY CASE ECHO

Sind Govt. Has No Objection To Release Of Hansraj

KARACHI, Jan. 4.

The Associated Press understands that the Sind Government is in correspondence with the Punjab Government on the question of the release of Hansraj (more popularly known as Hansraj Wireless) at present in the Hyderabad Jail. While the Sind Government does not object to his release, if Hansraj declares his change of creed local authorities are not prepared to allow him to live in Sind. Therefore they are enquiring of the Punjab Government whether they have any objection to Hansraj returning to the Punjab, to which Province he belongs.

It will be recalled that Hansraj a political prisoner connected with the Lahore Conspiracy Case, was arrested in Hosri village on the banks of the Indus, Hyderabad District, and tried under the Arms Act and on a counterfeiting charge.

The Premier, during his recent tour, interviewed Hansraj in jail.—A. P.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST KISAN MARCH

Dr. R. Bhoir, president of the Backward Peasants' Labour Association writes to say that attempts are being made to misrepresent the activities of the Association in order to prevent the peasants joining the Kisan March to the Assembly. He will give a detailed reply to this campaign at an early date and in the meantime wishes to warn public against being carried away by the propaganda.

Government House News

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Butler, Mr. P. W. Martin and Miss Vere Smith arrived at Government House.

Sir Cusrone and Lady, Wadia, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. R. O'ren, Mr. W. Somerset-Maugham and Mr. and Mrs. G. J. H. Walls lunched at Government House.

The Governor of Bombay inspected the No. 3 Bombay Fortress Coy. R. E. (A.F.I.)

Mr. Kantilal D. Kora, who has been declared eligible for the M.A. degree in post-graduate research. He wrote a thesis on "The Chavadas and Their Times."

HELP DHARAVI UNEMPLOYED

Appeal To Citizens

Messrs. Ravji Davekeran, A. S. Sanmugam Cheetyar, M. N. Moses, Laxmanan, V. S. T. Rajah and S. M. Kandaswamy have issued the following appeal:—

Nearly 500 workers are unemployed at Dharavi and the result is utter starvation.

Therefore we earnestly appeal to all warm-hearted ladies and gentlemen of Bombay to help these poor people by giving foodstuff and thus relieve them from complete annihilation which is the ultimate end of starvation.

RS. 3,000 IN PRIZES

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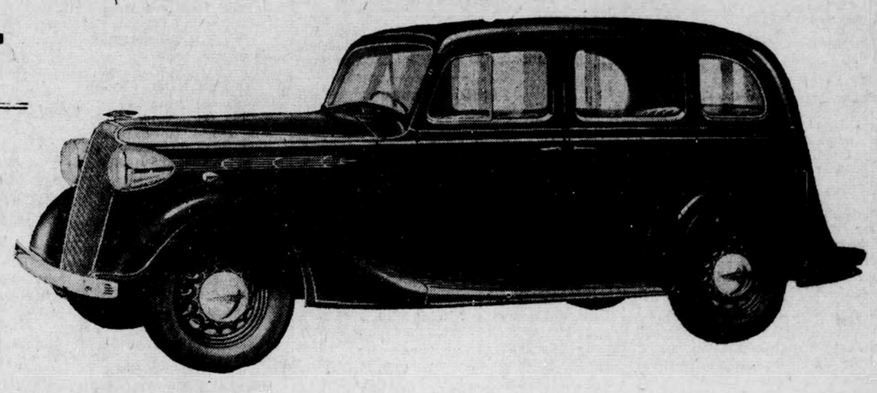

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON TWO POINTS UP

Steadier Tendency In Sterling-Dollar: Franc Weakened

BRIGHTER SENTIMENT IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE: WHEAT CROP HIGHER

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

NEW YORK COTTON.

American cotton derived considerable strength from rally on Wall Street with absence of hedge selling. Undertone very steady. Prices advanced on local and foreign buying.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Opened steady. Later prices advanced on better foreign cables, but there after eased on reports of Australian commonwealth wheat crop.

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Opened very quiet and then prices advanced on local and foreign buying.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

New York, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	8.36
To-day's opening	8.45
Difference	+09
To-day's closing	8.38
Difference	+.02

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	4.75
To-day's opening	4.80
Difference	+.05
To-day's closing	4.82
Difference	+.07

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 173-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan. 5.

New York cotton derived considerable strength from rally on Wall Street with absence of hedge pressure further contributing to prevailing strength however at higher level market showed some hesitancy although undertone continued very steady.

Trading in March commenced at 8.45 i.e. nine points higher than previous closing prices advanced on local and foreign buying with some covering under which prices steadily improved to 8.46 after which demand somewhat slowed down although tone kept very steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan. 5.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.28/8.28) 8.46/8.45
May (8.34/8.33) 8.54/8.53
July (8.35/8.39) 8.60/8.59

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

January (4.68) 4.77
March (4.71) 4.80
January (7.04) 7.28
March (6.89) 7.09

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Broach opened at Rs. 173/8 after early setback prices advanced on heavy buying by leading operations and short covering while improved New York cables further stimulated activity and market showed further improvement on renewed covering and buying with closing at Rs. 174/12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan. 5.

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0 3/4) 1-1 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-8) 1-9

JUTE

New Crop (18 3/8 sellers) 18 1/2 buyers.
Dunlop January (£21 1/2 sellers) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£20 1/2) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (6 3/4 buyers) 6 7/8 buyers
Forward April June (6 15/16 paid sellers) 7 1/16 paid value.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay Jan-Feb. (£13 3/4 sellers) £13 3/4 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb. (£15 sellers) £15 3/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan-Feb. (£12 7/16 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£11 7/16 paid sellers) £11 1/2 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Liverpool wheat opened steady March 91 3/4 May 91 3/4. Prices advanced on dearer foreign cables and sale of Australian cargo but thereafter eased on report of Australian commonwealth wheat crop which was higher than official figure.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan. 5.

Chicago wheat opened very steady with May at 0.94 3/4. Prices advanced on scattered local buying and covering influenced by better overseas cables but later eased on local liquidation following Bearish Australian crop advices.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, Jan.

Previous closing	5.00 1/4
To-day's opening	5.00 3/16
To-day's closing	5.00 1/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	5.00.22
To-day's opening	5.00.15
To-day's closing	5.00.20

FRANC RATE

London, Jan. 5.

Previous closing	147.29
To-day's opening	147.28
To-day's closing	147.29

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan. 5.

London exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 5.0015 and then moved up to 5.00.22 on scattered buying with steadier tendency franc opened at 147.28 and then weakened little to 147.30 on absence of enquiry movements thereafter being small.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.121) 11.114
New York on Bombay (37.85) 37.81
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 7/8) 0.93 7/8
London on Milan (95.15) 95.08
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£191 3/4 buyers £182 sellers steady) £186 1/2 buyers £186 3/4 sellers firm.

Lead (£15 3/16 buyers £15 3/16 sellers steady) £15 3/4 buyers £15 13/16 sellers firm.

Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44 1/2 £45 1/4 to £45 3/4

Glasgow Iron (112) 112

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan. 5.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"America bought, business small market quiet."

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 5.

Spot (19 9/16d+5/16) 19 9/16 unchgd
Forward (19 3/8+5/16) 19 3/8 unchgd.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 5.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-6) £6-19-9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan. 5.

	10-0 p.m.
Silver ready	48 15 0
Silver Posh	49 0 0
Silver Mah	49 1 0
Gold ready	34 7 3
Gold Posh	34 7 6
Gold Mah	34 7 9
Sovereign	22 6 6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7 15 0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 15 0
Rates at 3 p.m.	7 15 3
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7 15 3

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Wheat January	5 3 6
Wheat May	4 15 0
Linseed May	8 1 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan. 5.

Liverpool wheat December closed at 92

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan. 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper was quoted at Rs. 98-6-0 at 2 p.m. The closing quotation at 5 p.m. was Rs. 98-8-0.

Fluctuations during the sessionss were as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Opening	98 6 0
Highest	98 8 0
Lowest	98 6 0
Closing	98 8 0

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan. 5.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling loan closed at 93 1/2 following as against the previous closing at 93 3/8.

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan. 5.

2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 1/2) £93 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£112-0) £112 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£115) £115 1/4
4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£107 1/2) £107 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110) £110
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 3/8) £107 1/2

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£74 3/4(£75
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 5/8) £102 7/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8
5 per cent Funding Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£101 7/8) £102-0
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£115) £115

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan. 5.

London Stock Exchange displayed brighter sentiment following revival confidence on Wall Street Giltedged securities also kept steady three and a half quoted at 93 1/2 i.e. 2 1/2 shillings higher than previous closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-9) 15-9
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (59-1 1/2) 59-1 1/2
Hydro Electric (5-0) 5-1 1/2
Musical Industries (15-10 1/2) 15-10 1/2
Princhin Johnson (37-6) 37-6
Imperial Chemical (34-9) 34-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (68-6) 69-7 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£48-0) £46-0
Dunlop Rubber (32-3) 32-3
Unilever Ordinary (35-9) 36-4 1/2
Ford Motors (21-3) 21-3
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£65-9) £66-0
British American Tobacco (107-6) 107-6
Carreas 'A' (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (150-0) 150-0
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (21-9) 21-9
Distillers (106-3) 106-9
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£5) £5-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-9) 40-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-6) 46-6
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (26-1 1/2) 26-9
Inter Nickels (dol 44-6) dol 46-6
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (48-9) 51-10 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£103) £103

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6
Donaro Tea (42-6) 42-6
Empire of India (31-0) 30-7 1/2

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (28-0) 28-6
Gula Kelampong (29-0) 29-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-6) 27-6

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (9) 9

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (52-6) 52-6
Burma Corporation (11-9) 11-9
Rio Tintos (£19-3) £19-6
East Rand Proprietors (58-10 1/2) 58-9
Rand Mines (£8-3) £8-3

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15-7 1/2) £15-7 1/2
Associated Portland Cement (86-10 1/2) 87-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10-4 1/2) £10-6
Spring Mines Split Shares (31-3) 32-6
Union Corporation (£8-1 1/2) £8-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Anglo Iranian (77-6) 79-4 1/2
Burma Oil (117-6) 118-9
Mexican Eagle (105 1/2) 105-0
Sheli Transport (97-6) 97-6
Royal Dutch (41) 40-7 1/2

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£64-0) £64-7 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£29-10 1/2) £29-10 1/2
L N E R Deferred (£4-3) £4-3
Southern Dutch (19-9) 19-9
London Pr is Cement (£127-6) £127-6
London Transport 'C' Stock £79-9) £79-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan. 5.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 54 3/4) dol 57 7/8
General Motors (dol 30 1/2) dol 32 3/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 30 1/4) dol 32
U S Steel Preference (dol unquoted) dol 109 3/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Wheat Section Firm: Rubber Advances On Russian Buying

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 5.

The Stock Exchange was encouraging. Wall Street helped further improvement in sentiment while business, though still of a professional character, was more active, especially among speculatives Kaffirs were especially good until near the close when substantial profit-taking reduced the gains.

In the commodities section wheat was firm in sympathy with Argentina. Rubber advanced on Russian buying. Metals rallied owing to better American advices.

Wall Street opened firm.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Inquiry In Teas On A Narrow Scale

CALCUTTA, Jan. 5.

Jutes rated in the speculative stocks ruled steady while others were slightly easier. Coals revealed not much interest to-day and only a limited trading took place. In teas enquiry was in evidence on a very narrow scale. In miscellaneous section Indian irons were again very firm to-day and the other speculative stocks also remained more or less in the same region. Government securities were steady.

Following were the closing quotations:—

Securities:—Three and a half per cent Government paper 98/7, three per cent U. P. 1961/66 97/9.

Banks:—Central Bank 30 small lots, Imperial fully paid 1589, do Conty 386.

Railways:—Bankura Damoodar 89 small lots, Chaparmukh Silghat 80; Dehri Rohtas 14/6; Mymensingh Bairab Bazar Rebate 102.

Cotton:—Cawnpore Textiles 2/12; Amalgamated 25/14; Bhalgora 4/14; Borrea 14/4; Central Kurkend 11; Huralidh 16/4; North Damuda 7; New Beerbhoom 20/10; Burra Dhemo 4/8; Equitable 38/10; Lakurka 12/2 ex div; Nazira 9/4; West Jamuria 31/8.

Jutes:—Alliance 173; Adamjee 9/11; Bally 161; Champdany 140/8; Howrah 42/14 do A pref 151; India 264; Kankinarrah 326; Nuddea 35; Waverley 1/2; Anglo-India 266/8; Barnagore 111; Clive 20/4; Kamarhatty 430; Kelvin 375; National 19/4 small lot, Reliance 55/4.

Miscellaneous;—Burma Corporation 7/16, consolidated tin 7/2, cum div; Indian copper 2/11 ex div; Rhodesia copper 2/2; Dalmia cement ord. 10/9 small lot; Do Defd. 2/14 small lot; Bengal telephone ord 19/4; Do Pref 14/6; Muttra electric 9/15; Burn and Co. ord 300; Hukumchand steel ord 10/8; Do defd 2/13; Indian Malleable Casting Ord 6/2; Indian iron 34/7; Marshalls 1/7; Steel Corporation ord. 6/5 small lot; Do Pref 79; Balmer Lawrie 243; B. I. Corporation ord. 309; Britannia biscuits 6/12; Dunlop Rubber Ord. 15/6; Rohtas Industries 20/2; Star Trading Investment Ord. 26/12; British Burma Petrol 4/3; British Ceylon Corporation 6/12; Titaghur Paper First Pref 167 ex div; Midnapore Zemindary 83.

Teas:—Borpukhuri 9/12; Gungaram 377; Hasimara 42; New Chumta 22.

Debentures:—Three and a quarter per cent 1956/66; Howrah Bridge 101/10 small lot; five per cent 1936/42/47; Star Trading and Investment 103/12; six per cent 1955/85; Calcutta Port Trust 129/8. —A. P.

GROUNDNUT CROP

The Department of Agriculture, Bombay has issued the following Final Memorandum on the Groundnut Crop of the Bombay Presidency (including Indian States) for the Season 1937-38.

On an average of the five years ending 1935-36 the area under Groundnut in the territory included in this forecast has represented some 26.0 per cent of the total area under the crop in the whole of India

The figures in this forecast relate to the Groundnut Crop sown in June-July 1937.

(Estimates up to 10th December 1937.)

AREA.

The latest reports show the total reported and estimated area under the crop as noted below:—

	Bombay Presidency. Acres.
British Districts	1,214,000
Indian States	1,022,000
Total	2,236,000

19.8 and 60.8 per cent respectively over the final revised area of the last year and the average actual area during the preceding ten years. Increase in area is general, and may be attributed partly to favourable rains at the time of sowing but chiefly to the improved prices of groundnut during the last year

SEASON

In Gujarat the crop after sowing suffered from excessive rain in July. Accordingly the weeding, interculturing and other field operations could not be properly attended to and the crop turned yellow The month of August was practically rainless. In the beginning the dry conditions proved very favourable as the soil was over saturated by the heavy and continuous rain of the previous month. The prolonged draught till the first week of September, however, adversely affected the proper development of the crop which suffered from defective pod-formation and is likely to be reduced in yield. The crop was also affected by root-rot in places in the Ahmedabad district. In the Deccan, although sowing of the crop was somewhat delayed in places owing to the deficient and irregular rains in the beginning of the monsoon, the rainfall in July proved favourable to the growth of the crop. The prolonged drought in August and early part of September adversely affected pod-formation, but the well distributed rains in the remaining period of September and the first week of October considerably improved the situation and the crop in the Khandesh and the Satara districts, which are the principal centres of cultivation in the Division, may yield fairly satisfactorily. In the Karnatak the early variety (Spanish pea-nut) suffered very badly from deficient moisture especially in the light soil areas and from the prolonged drought in August and the major part of September when pod-formation was in progress and may be very much reduced in yield. The late varieties viz. Pondicherry and big Japan revived somewhat after the good rains that were received towards the end of September and in the first week of October and have progressed comparatively well, but on the whole the outturn of the crop in this Division would fall much below the normal, and particularly in the eastern tract. The small crop raised in the Konkan is reported to have fallen fairly well

OUTTURN

As a result of the seasonal conditions described above the estimated yield of the crop in Gujarat may come to about 67 per cent. of the normal in the north but may range between 83 and 88 per cent. of the normal in the South. In the Deccan the crop is expected to return about 75 per cent. of the normal in the Khandesh and Satara districts and between 58 and 67 per cent of the normal in the remaining parts of the Division except Nasik district where it may yield about 83 per cent of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Karnatak may come to about 58 per cent of the normal in the Belgaon and Dharwar districts but only 38 per cent of the normal in the Bijapur district The crop in the Konkan may return about 67 per cent. of the normal. The outturn of the crop in the Indian States should generally correspond to the yields likely to be secured in the neighbouring British tracts.

The total estimated outturn of the crop works out as shown below:—

	Bombay Presidency. Tons.
British Districts	462,000
Indian States	347,000
Total	809,000

22.9 and 32.1 per cent respectively over the estimated outturn of the actual area in the previous year and the average estimated outturn of the actual area during the preceding ten years.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ending on the 31st day of December 1937.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

LIABILITIES— Rs

Notes held in the Banking Department	29,32,57,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	180.60,49,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	4,76,57,000
Total Notes issued	214,69,63,000
Total Liabilities	214.69.63,000

ASSETS— Rs.

A. Gold Coin and Bullion.—	
(a) Held in India	41,54,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,98,000
Sterling Securities	80.30.70,000
Total of A	124,72,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,56,45,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,40,97,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	Nil
Total Assets	214,69,63,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 58.092 per cent

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking department as on the 31st December 1937.

LIABILITIES— Rs.

Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	9,76,31,000
(b) Banks	20,16,38,000
(c) Others	1.26,43,000
Bills Payable	11,66,000
Other Liabilities	98,93,000
Rupees	42,29,71,000

*Includes £28.600 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS— Rs.

Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	29,31,51,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,06,000
Rupee Coin	4,69,000
Subsidiary Coin	3,80,000
Bills Discounted—	
(a) Internal	Nil
(b) External	Nil
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	Nil
Balances held abroad*	3,63,77,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	2,00,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	2,00,000
Investments	6,24,08,000
Other Assets	98.80,000
Rupees	42,29,71,000

*Includes Cash and Short term Securities Dated the 5th day of January, 1938.

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS

1. Demand Liabilities.—	
(a) In India	123,72,00,000
(b) In Burma	5,89,19,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	105,02,07,000
(b) In Burma	4,91,14,000
3. Cash.—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,77,18,000
(b) In Burma	2,96,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	8,000
(b) In Burma	13,97,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) In India	78,06,000
(b) In Burma	1,06,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	25,50,000
(b) In Burma	1,46,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	21,75,46,000
5. Advances—	
(a) In India	102,03,38,000
(b) In Burma	4,29,89,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	5,97,38,000
(b) In Burma	27,37,000

Yarn Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s. Feb. Rs. 112; April Rs. 110; June Rs 108.

Yarn No 10 1/2s. Feb. Rs. 128; April Rs 127; June Rs. 126.

Yarn No. 20 1/2 Feb. Rs. 164; April Rs. 162; June Rs. 160.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

B I S N s.s. Howra of 4096 reg tons Capt R C Brown arrived from Rangoon with cargo of timber and general

K Nixon s.s. Baron Napier of 2217 reg tons Capt A McLay arrived from Alexandria in water ballast.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 5-1-38.

S S Elysia (AL) for Europe and American Port via Verawal Karachi and Marmagoa.

S S Baroda (MM) for Kathiawar Coast ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Port..

S S Carthage (MM) for China Japan Ports via Colombo.

S S Golconda (MM) for Rangoon Moulmein Colombo and Malabar Coast Ports

S S Borneo Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Karachi and Colombo.

S S Ehrenfels (LE) for Europe and American Ports via Karachi and Marmagoa.

SAILED.

N Y Kaisha's s.s Anyo Maru of 5741 reg tons Capt H Taguchi sailed for Karachi with passengers and same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Bandra of 1893 reg tons Capt T J Murphy sailed for Basra via Veraval Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo

L Triestino s.s. Tergestea of 3708 reg tons Capt A Leo sailed for Basra via Karachi with same bottom cargo.

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt S K Baird sailed for Durban via Porebunder and East and South African Port with passengers and local cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan. 5.

2 Somali 3522 Japan 6-1 M M
3 Ehrenfels 4763 Karachi 9-1 L Edwards
5 Mirzapore 4135 Japan 9-1 M M
8 Britannia 5281 Liverpool 7-1-38 Anchor Line
9 Clan Ranold 3379 Navlaki 7-1 J Finlay
11 Tergestea 3708 Karachi 5-1 L Triestino
12 Kybfels 4785 Karachi 6-1 L Edwards
13 Ozarda 3038 Calcutta 7-1 M M
14 Tairea 3756 Durban 5-1 M M
16 C/Barcelona 3524 Karachi 12-1 K Nixon

Victoria Dock

1 Coastcapplle 348 Malabar Coast 6-1 Merchant S N
2 Jalaratna 2326 Rangoon 10-1 Scindia S N
7 Barjora 1908 NF NF MM
9 Cambay Star 320 M Coast 5-1 S Hassum

Prince's Dock

A Jalajyoti 2698 Rangoon 16-1 Scindia S N
B Nizam 3334 Calcutta 7-1 T Morrison
C/R Golconda 3203 Mozambique 5-1 M M
K Metravati 699 N F, N F, B S N
N Vasna 2026 Busra 6-1 M M
P Bandra 1893 Persian Gulf 5-1 M M

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O S N
Comorin 20-1-38 P and O S N
Kaisar-I-Hind 3-2-38 P and O

FROM HULL

Serbino 5-1-38 J Finlay

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 7-1-38 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 7-1-38 K Nixon

FROM SYDNEY

Strathnaire 15-1-38 P and O S N

FROM GENOA

Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Laconia 7-1-38 L Triestino

FROM OSLO

Rinda 12-1-38 L Edwards

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Ryufuku Maru 18-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Tsushima Maru 21-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyama Maru 17-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-1-38 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Ranpura 7-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 8-1-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 12-1-38 L Triestino
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM HAMBURG

Reichenfels 26-1-38 L Edwards
Wildenfels 15-1-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Van Buren 20-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Pierce 6-1-38 F F Campbell
West Cusseta 13-1-38 L Edwards

FROM BASRA

Baroda 6-1-38 M M
Varsova 8-1-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 18-1-38 L Triestino

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 22-1-38 M M
Karanja 8-1-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Jalaratana 6-1-38 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Anyo Maru 9-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Nalgora 11-1-38 M M
Vita 13-1-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Strathairn 15-1-38 P and O
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and O
Ranpura 8-1-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N

FOR SYDNEY

Stratheden 13-1-38 P and O

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-1-38 Anchor Line

FOR NEW YORK

Pres. Pierce 7-1-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Wolfsburg 5-1-38 L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde, 12-1-38, L. T.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Comorin 20-1-38 P and O
Carthage 6-1-38 P and O
Somali 5-1-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Kunishima Maru 28-12-37 N Y K
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Mirzapore 9-1-38 M M
Anyo Maru 15-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha

FOR GENOA

Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 10-1-38 T Morrison

FOR BASRA

Vasna 6-1-38 M M
Bandra 5-1-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Karanja 19-1-38 M M
Takliwa 2-2-38 M M

FOR RANGOON

Jalratna 10-1-38 Scindia S S N
Jaljyoti 16-1-38 Scindia S S N

FOR CALCUTTA

Ozarda 7-1-38 M M
Nizam 8-1-38 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI

Vita 8-1-38 M M
Ehrenfels 9-1-38 L Edwards
City of Barcelona 12-1-38 K Nixon

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Anyo Maru 3-1-38
S S Formosa 4-1-38
S S Behar 3-1-38
S S Vasna (boats) 4-1-38
S S Golconda 4-1-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 4-1-38

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Jan. 5.

S S City of Barielona for Liverpool: 10 csks condiments M Poonjajee; 20 bales wooollen rags C Nanalal; 5364 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros.

For Manchester: 25 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 150 bales cotton raw A Clayton.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe: 136 bales cotton raw B Gangadhar; 400 bales cotton raw R. Nagsee; 1300 bales cotton raw Langley.

For Hongkong: 75 bales cotton grey yarn S G Shah.

S S Britannia for Liverpool: 35 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading; 66 bags gr nut seed R Ratilal; 180 bags lentils H Bhagwandas; 500 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad; 2682 bags gr nut oil cake Ralli Bros; 250 bags mowrah meal N J Shah; 250 bags lentils split B Balwant.

For Glasgow: 650 bags gr nut oil cake H Rawji; 2060 bags gr nut oil cakes K Devchand; 1333 bags gr nut oil cake The Cotton Agents.

For Toronto: 7 bales woollen carpets M Mackenzie.

S S Pres Pierce for New York: 62 bags sesame seeds D Abraham; 37 bags pistachio nuts H M S Shooster; 322 bags gum N Muljee, 18 bales goat skins D Abraham; 4 bags kid skins D Abraham; 62 bags kamala powder D Abraham.

For Manchester: 42 bales raw cotton Swastika G Trading.

S S Somali for Jinsen: 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

M S Almkerk Agent L Edwards from Hamburg: 34 cases elect bulbs; 211 cases machinery; 41 cases parts of machinery 31 cases clocks; 44 cases lyra lamps; 62 cases globes; 107 cases bolts and nuts; 100 bags tiles; 417 bales paper; 460 bags fuller's earth; 255 cases hurricane lanterns; 50 dms hydrosulphite of soda; 69 pkts steel plates; 142 cases padlocks; 44 cases lamp cheap tin iron; 100 kgs chlorate of potash; 92 cases wire nails; 250 cases salammonic in bars; 54 cases iron ware; 184 cases glassware; 141 cases steel poles; 200 cases naphtalene globules; 269 cases y m sheets; 66 cases beer; 168 bales box boards 40 cases ship chains; 614 cases glass bangles; 35 cases harmless melicines; 150 cases camphor powder; 55 rolls wire nettings; 65 cases earthenware; 50 cases slate pencils; 104 bdls plywood; 160 pcs pnen covers; 60 pcs galvd tubes 102 bdls brass round rods; 200 casks iron buckets; 70 cases cod liver oil.

From Bonlogue: 72 cases wine.

From Bordeaux 100 cases brandy.

From Middlesbrough: 200 bags zinc oxide; 186 lse steel joists; 168 lse steel flats; 60 lse steel channels; 106 dms plates.

From Limasool: 300 bags sweet almonds.

From Alexandretta: 50 pkgs sweet almonds; 74 cases pistachio nuts.

TATA STEEL PRODUCTION

Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur during the month of December 1937 was:—

	Tons.
Pig Iron	79,500
Steel Ingots	77,500
FINISHED STEEL	
Semi for sale	12,100
Finished	45,200
	57,300

Market Qoutations

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Castorseeds May—	
Opening	34 12 0
Highest	35 1 0
Lowest	34 11 0
Closing	34 14 0
Groundnut Seeds Feb.—	
Opening	29 13 6
Highest	30 1 6
Lowest	29 13 0
Closing	30 0 3
Groundnut Seeds May—	
Opening	31 1 0
Highest	31 4 0
Closing	31 3 6
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	18 10 0
Highest	18 13 6
Closing	18 13 3
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	19 10 0
Highest	19 13 3
Lowest	19 9 9
Closing	19 12 3

TENDERS FOR STERLING

Press communique issued by the Manager Reserve Bank of India, Bombay.

On Wednesday, the 5th January 1938, tenders to the amount of £270,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d were received and accepted in full.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 12th January 1938. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotment on Friday, the 14th January 1938.

Rumours Of Inflation Push Up U. S. Markets

COTTON MEETS RESISTANCE ABOVE 8.50c.

Speculative Buying And Realising

The New York Cotton market was quiet though seemingly influenced inter alia by renewed talk of possible inflationary developments.

Strength of Wall-Street and talk of more Government spending created bullish feeling. Budget report is due to-day. The cotton market however met resistance around 8.50 c. for May.

The New York cotton market opened quiet and was inactive and then became hesitant early owing to overnight liquidation and moderate hedge selling orders. Then prices advanced on trade, local, New Orleans and some speculative buying and scarcity of contracts. Market however met resistance around 8.50 for May. Finally prices partially declined on realising. According to the Commodity Credit Corporation 4,304,000 bales of cotton have been pledged under the loan upto December 30th.

The market opened at about the lowest level of the day with prices unchanged 8.28 for May. Under improved buying there was a rise of 17 points to 8.45 which was the highest level reached during the last hour when realising appeared and prices declined a few points and the session closed at a net rise of 8 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were pushed up 8 points at 8.46c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also firm and closed at a rise of 12 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 10 points at 8.60c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 2 points with March 4.72. In a thin professional market outside interest was lacking owing to absence of speculative incentive. Later on there was trade calling and straddle buying as well as short covering. Offerings were light and the market closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined one point at 4.83d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was fairly steady and Giza futures closed 19 to 2 points up. Uppers also advanced 10 to 7 points and Spot cotton was 4 points higher at 6.24d.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed 13 to 8 points down. Ashmouni futures were 7 to 8 points down.

MANCHESTER CLOTH

"The crop estimates have been digested without any apparent discomfort to the cotton markets, and traders can now form fairly definite ideas of the supplies of raw material that can be drawn upon. These ideas, it need hardly be said, have not been conducive to active dealings in yarn and cloth, and it has been another quiet week in the Manchester market. Opportunities of doing bulk business have been no more numerous than in other recent weeks, and small orders have not usually been plentiful enough to give producers half a week's work. Yarn quotations generally have continued to stand the strain of the paucity of fresh business very well but some manufacturers have cut their prices according to the demand for their cloth.

SMATTERING BUSINESS

A smattering of business, chiefly in light goods, has again been done for India, where most of the distributing centres have shown some interest in small lots. Handfuls of specialities have been bought for Rangoon, Singapore, and Java, but Hong-kong has quietened again. Only a very few scraps have been wanted for the Near East, Egypt, and West Africa, and the turnover for South America has suffered a further contraction. Buying for the Continent has again been on very narrow lines. The home trade, however, has provided a number of orders for heavy plains, drills, linings, furnishings, and fancy shirtings, and there has been some demand for heavy goods for the Dominions.

Evidences of pressure to sell have been noticeable as regards certain counts of yarns for which there are no selling-price agreements, and trade in all qualities has been slow. Some good contracts have been placed for coarse and medium twist and weft for delivery throughout next year, but they have been exceptional. A good deal of machinery is falling idle in the doubling section."—'M.G.C.'

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York March highest (2-38 p.m.)	4.85+17
New York March lowest (10 a.m.)	4.28
Liverpool March highest	4.75+05
Liverpool March lowest	4.70—

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from Messrs. Geo. H. McFadden and Bros:

Strength Wall Street; talk more Government spending has created more bullish feeling. Budget report due to-morrow. Contracts scarce. Think on good recessions market purchase.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from New York:—

'Market affected favourably by advance in securities and wheat. Supported by good trade buying. There are indications of expectations of inflation tendencies. Scarcity of contracts.'

'Advanced on strength stocks contracts scarce expect higher.'

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Market influenced by rumours inflation there are too many weak holders for market to show much improvement at this time trade demand poor.

Liverpool wheat: Advanced owing to improved political outlook in U. S. A., improved demand from millers bears covering to secure profits our opinion is that a considerable advance is improbable.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Advance owing to Wall Street influence and revival of confidence in the United States of America. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of 'call' cotton.

Quiet market but undertone very steady due to contracts in scarce supply owing to absence of hedge selling. Roosevelt's address construed as pointing to further inflationary expenditure.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 4

March	8.36+08
May	8.45+10
July	8.52+13
October	8.58+13
December	8.62+12
Middling Spot	8.46+08

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Jan 4

January	8.42+11
March	8.50+12
May	8.59+13
Middling Spot	8.60+10

NEW YORK

New York, Jan 4

11-00 A. M. RANGES

January	8.33/8.33
March	8.40/8.40
May	8.47/8.47

NOON CALL

January	8.34
March	8.42
May	8.49

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan 4

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	38,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	22,000 bales
Day's exports to the Continent	26,000 bales
Day's exports to China and Japan	9,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool; Jan 4

January	4.72+06
February	4.73+05
March	4.75+05
April	4.77+05
May	4.79+04
June	4.81+05
July	4.82+04
August	4.84+04
September	4.86+04
October	4.88+04
November	4.89+04
Middling Spot	4.83—01

10-12 A.M.

March	4.72
May	4.77

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 4

F G F Spot	8.27
GIZA—	
Spot	7.44+02
January	7.21+19
March	7.01+14
May	7.02+11
July	7.01+10
October	7.01+02
November	6.97+02
UPPERS—	
Spot	6.24+04
January	5.94+10
March	5.88+06
May	5.89+05
July	5.91+04
October	5.97+07
November	5.97+07

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 4

BROACH—	
Fully Good (good staple)	3.85
Fine (good staple)	4.00
Superfine (good staple)	4.15
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.00
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.15
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.30
BENGAL—	
Good	3.49
Fully Good	3.59
Fine	3.74

LONDON SEEDS

London, Jan 4

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Jan paid buyers	£12-5-0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	£15-0-0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	£15-1-3
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Jan Feb sellers	£14-2-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Jan Feb sellers	£13-15-0

LONDON RUBBER

London, Jan 4

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb 6 7/8

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan 4

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan Feb sellers	36/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels unquoted	
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan Feb sellers	36/6

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan 4

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Jan sellers	27/10 1/2
Linseed oil naked London per cwt May Aug sellers	28

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Jan 4

Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality 9 1/4

BOMBAY COTTON

Scarcity Of Contracts

Bombay, Jan 5

Following a rise of 8 points in New York cotton futures the local cotton market ruled firm on account of scarcity of contracts. Arrivals are still small and so far no tenders are issued against the present month.

The market opened at Rs. 173 for Broach A/M delivery and advanced to Rs. 174/8 on short covering and scattered speculative buying. Owing to the existence of heavy short interest against American straddles, there was again small offerings but later on there was scattered profit taking and prices were quoted at Rs. 174/2. The market was steady at this level with a small business.

The Liverpool market was due to open at a rise of 2 points but it opened 5 points higher and the local market was steady with Broach A/M delivery quoted at Rs. 174/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	173	10	0
Broach J/A	176	4	0
Oomra D/J	159	4	0
Oomra March	156	12	0
Oomra May	157	8	0
Bengal D/J	134	8	0
Bengal March	134	4	0
Bengal May	134	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 5.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U. P.	142	140	138	136
Punjab	142	140	138	136
Oomra No. 3	166	164	162	160
C. P. No. 1	180	178	176	174
C. P. No. 2	172	170	168	166

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales.
Receipts into Bombay on 31st December	24,527
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	426,677
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	811,576
Decrease	384,899

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Bengal Superfine New 142/44
Bengal Fine New 137/39
C. P. 1 New 177/78
C. P. 2 New 168/70
Arvi New 172/73
Berar New 162/63; Old 123/28
Khandesh New 148/53; Old 123/28
Jalna/Sailu New 152/53; Old 123/28
Burwah Sanavad Old 123/28
Mathia New 141/43; Old 88/108
Broach Old 156/61
Punjab 4F New 189/91; +14/16
Punjab 289F. New 245/48; +70/72
Sindh 4 F. New 188/91; +15/17
Sindh N.T. New 225/27; +50/52
Kampala Old 308/313 Mar/Apr. +132
Manza New 281/83

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan. 5.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed Bales.	4 days	This year.
Khandesh		1,877
Central India	27	1,090
Barsi and Nagar	431	14,739
Hyderabad-Gaorani	645	4,690
Berar	139	41,903
Central Provinces	69	8,166
Total Oomras	1,311	72,471
Dholera	973	7,346
N.-W. Provinces	89	1,610
Rajputana		162
Sind-Punjab	4,773	169,960
Broach		1,406
Coompta and Dharwar		8,293
Westerns-Northerns		913
Cocoanada		12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		811
American		41,327
Egyptian, African and Sudan		128,712
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		770
Total	7,146	433,823

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 4-1-38	5877000	5134000
Receipts Yesterday 4-1-38	38000	19000
Exports to date 4-1-38	3427000	2961000
Stock at Ports 31-12-37	3245000	2879000
Stock at Interior Town 31-12-37	2656000	2254000
Stock at Liverpool 31-12-37	1102000	882000
Visible Supply 31-12-37	7672000	6662000
Quantity in sight 31-12-37	10240000	9558000
Quantity out of sight 31-12-37	5449000	6148000

Exports From Bombay

1st ept. to 30th Dec.

In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday	This year.
Europe	1,975	71,613
Japan and China	2,300	81,940
Coast Ports	150	24,416
Up-country by Rail		132,138
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		2,780
Total	4,425	303,887

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: March 158 May 157 July 156 October 162 December 164 at cross rate 5.00 1/4

Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 172/8 Liverpool May 1938 4.81 Rs. 37 at exchange 1/6

Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 175/4 Liverpool July 4.84 Rs. 35 1/2 at exchange 1/6

Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 172/8 New York May 8.45 Rs. 15 1/4 at cross rate 5.00 1/4

Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 175/4 New York July 8.52 Rs. 14 at cross rate 5.00 1/4

GOLD & SILVER

Scattered Realising

Bombay, Jan 5

Yesterday London gold prices improved one penny. London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 147.29. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.00 1/4 London silver prices advanced 5/16d. to 19 9/16d. Speculators bought and sold. Offerings were small and the market was quietly steady. Later on little American trade buying appeared at 1/16th and fixed rate but sellers were holding back. New York Spot silver was unchanged at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal prices were 10 to 20 points down. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market opened to-day at Rs. 49/14 for Posh delivery and prices declined to Rs. 49/10 on realising. Later on the market was steady. There was a slightly better enquiry for gold and the undertone was steady.

GOLD

Ready	34	6	9
Posh delivery	34	7	0
Posh tejimandi	0	2	3
Maha delivery	34	7	1½
Maha tejimandi	0	4	6

SILVER

Ready	49	11	0
Posh delivery	49	11	0
Posh tejimandi	0	11	0
Maha delivery	49	12	0
Maha tejimandi	1	5	0

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 4

Spot	19 9/16
Forward	19 3/8

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 4

Gold Bars Fine per oz £6-19-6

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan 4

January	45.00
March	44.90—10
May	44.80—20

LONDON METALS

London, Jan 4

Copper	£49 8 9
Lead	£15 11 3
Spelter	£15 0 0
Tin	£183 10 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Jan. 5.

London Market.—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40-5-0
Standard copper 3 months	£40-10-0
Electrolytic copper	£44-10-0
Bombay Metal sheets	Rs. 39
Copper sheets	Rs. 44

Tone:—Firm.

LINSEED & WHEAT

Bombay, Jan. 5.

All foreign markets yesterday advanced sharply on heavy short covering on withdrawwal of cheap Australian offers and improvement in milling demand. Inflation talk helped improvement. The local market was fairly firm to-day with an active demand and quotations were as under:—

Linssed May	7	15	3
Linseed September	8	2	0
Wheat January	5	3	9
Wheat May	4	14	6
Wheat September	4	15	3

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 4.

February ..... £11-8-9.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Jan. 4.

March	90 1/2d.
May	90 3/4d.
July	91d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan. 4.

May	dol 0.93 1/2
July	dol 0.87 1/2

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan 4

March ..... 6 sh. 3 d.

N. Y. Sugar

New York, Jan. 4.

March	2.26+1.
May	2.28 unchgd.
July	2.29+1.
September	2.30+1.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-9.
Shipment Feb.-March Rs. 5-14.
Shipment April-June Rs. 6.
Kesar (new crop) Rs. 11-11.
Saraya (old crop) Rs. 11-4.
Java Spot F. 7.00.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan 4

Broach A/M. 1938 opening 172 5/8 highest 172 5/8 lowest 170 3/4 closing 170 3/4

Broach J/A opening 175 1/4 highest 175 1/4 lowest 173 1/2 closing 173 1/2

Oomra D/J opening 155 1/2 highest 155 3/4 lowest 155 1/4 closing 155 3/4

Oomra March opening 154 3/4 highest 155 3/4 lowest 154 closing 154

Oomra May opening 156 highest 156 lowest 154 1/2 closing 154 1/2

Bengal D/J opening 133 1/4 highest 133 1/4 lowest 131 5/8 closing 131 5/8

Bengal March opening 133 highest 133 lowest 131 1/2 closing 131 1/2

Bengal May opening 132 highest 132 1/4 lowest 132 closing 132 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-1-38) Rs. 5 1/2

Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 12 1/4

Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 19 1/4

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan 4

RAKELS—		
January	14.12—13	
March	14.12—08	
ASHMOUNI—		
February	10.07—07	
April	10.00—00	
GIZA—		
January	12.62—57	
March	12.58—08	

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan 5

2 3/4 per cent	1948/52 100/4
3 per cent	1951/54 102/8
4 per cent	1947 103/8
6 per cent	U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent	G P N Cash 98/9
3 1/2 per cent	1947/59 Loan 106/4
4 per cent	1943 Bonds 108/6
4 per cent	1960/70 113/14
4 1/2 per cent	1955/60 119/8
5 per cent	1939/44 105
6 per cent	1940/43 108
5 per cent	1938/40 Loan 102/9

TAX FREES.

per cent	1953/63 112/4
per cent	1955 123
5 per cent	1945/55 120/8
1/2 per cent	1939 Mysore 103

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent	B P T 1974 110/2
4 per cent	M Deb 1974 109
5 per cent	M Deb 1949 118/8
5 per cent	1954 131/8
6 per cent	K P T 1956 131/8

Tone: Firm.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan 5

B. C. RATES—

T. T. D. D	1/6 1/16

LONDON—

Bank selling	I D D 1/6 3/32
Bank buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 9/6 7/32

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling	T T 265 7/8
Bank's buying	T T 263 7/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling	T T 1,103
Bank's buying	T T 1,123

JAPAN—

Bank selling	T T 77 1/2
Banks buying	T T 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling	D D 67 3/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling	D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling	D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling	D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4

BERLIN

Bank's selling	D D 92 3/8

CROSS RATE—

New York London 5.00.25 4th instant
Japan London 1/2 5th instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 5th instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 5th instant
Java London 8.96 1/8 5th instant
London Paris 147.29 4th instant
London Belgium 29.48 1/4 4th instant
London Switzerland 21.61 3/8 4th instant
London Berlin 12.41 3/4 4th instant
London Stockholm 19.39 7/8 4th instant
London New York 5.00.22 4th instant
London Amsterdam 8.98 3/8 4th instant
London Italy 95.07 4th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold £6-19-5 3rd instant
Gold £6-19-6 4th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/4 3rd instant
Silver London Ready 19 9/16 4th instant
Silver London Forward 19 1/16 3rd instant
Silver London Forward 19 3/8 4th instant
Silver New York Ready 45 3rd instant
Silver New York ready 45 4th instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 4th instant.
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 3rd instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 4th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent

Money:—
Call 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3/4 per cent.
6 months 1 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Jan 4

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 7/8
3 1/2 per cent	93 3/8
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/4
4 per cent 1948/53	107 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	112
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	115
5 per cent 1942/47	110
3 per cent 1949/52	98 1/4 XD
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	75
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	102
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	113 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	50

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 5

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 7/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 later	£93 3/8
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£112
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£75
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£102 5/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£102
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£113 1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£111 5/8
Chartered Bank of India and China	£12
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£88
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Jan 4

Bank bills 3 months market rate	9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate	5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate	2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate	2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan	1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days' market loan	1/2 per cent

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 4

T T London on:—

New York	5.00.22
Paris	147.29
Berlin	12.41 3/4
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.93 1/4
Brussels	29.48 1/8
Milan	95.07
Berne	21.61 3/8
Prague	142.62

Recovery In Tata Steel Shares

BEAR COVERING AND SCATTERED BUYING

Cotton Textile Shares Steady

Following a rise of dol. 4-7/8 in U. S. steel and dol. 2-3/8 in Anaconda coppers on the New York Stock Exchange under rumours of inflation, the local Share Bazar ruled very steady with short covering and scattered speculative buying. Tata Steel shares were very steady and cotton mill shares mostly recovered yesterday's decline.

The drastic liquidation which was experienced yesterday improved the technical position of the market and it appears that the market may rule steady till the settlement. But there seems nothing in the general situation to make decided change for a pronounced Bull movement.

Prices have declined to attractive levels but heavy losses sustained by operators are bound to check speculative enthusiasm and the present decline is more of an adjustment nature to world conditions.

The international political situation is still unsatisfactory and the Budget report of the U. S. A. Government which is to be out to-day is likely to have important effect.

The tone of the market was very steady to-day but the general feeling is still uncertain.

Bombay Dyeing Shares opened to-day at Rs. 945 and closed at Rs. 955. Century Mills opened at Rs. 232 and advanced to Rs. 238. Central Indias closed at Rs. 257. Kohinoors closed at Rs. 346-1 and Simplex Shares were placed at Rs. 93. Swadeshi Mills opened at Rs. 250 and declined to Rs. 243.

Associated Cement Shares opened at Rs. 142 and closed at Rs. 140-8. Andhra Shares closed at Rs. 1,480 and Hydros were stationary at Rs. 151-14 and Tata Powers opened at Rs. 1,417 and after declining to Rs. 1,400 advanced to 1,407. Trams were quiet at Rs. 118-12.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 1,100 and advanced to Rs. 1,120. Prices declined to Rs. 1,110 but again improved to Rs. 1,145 and finally closed at Rs. 1,137. Ordinary Shares opened at Rs. 255 and after advancing to Rs. 263 declined to Rs. 261. Second Preference Shares were placed at Rs. 165. Bombay-Burmas opened at Rs. 620 and closed at Rs. 622.

BOMBAY, Jan. 5.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs. 6)	367	8
250 BOM DYEING (Rs. 25)	955	0
100 CENTURY	238	12
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	257	8
100 COLABA (Rs. 2-8)	228	12
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	110	0
250 David	75	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	340	0
1.E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0	6 0
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	139	6
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	180	0
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1 720	0
100 Indore	66	4
100 Khatau (Rs 3)	123	2
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 10)	346	4
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	542	8
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250 Model	53	12
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	272	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	42	8
100 Phoenix (nil)	247	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	64	0
1000 Sholapur (Rs. 50)	1.950	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	93	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12
100 Swan	103	12
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1,440	0
1000 Western (Rs. 10	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8)	115	12
25-50 Central (Rs. 12)	29	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 20)	1592	8
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	387	8
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	145	12
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3-8)	125	0
5 Union (As. 4)	5-8	
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	140	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	900	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12)	14	14
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	40	8
200 Oriental (125)	4325	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
100 Ahm. Old	143	12
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 40)	1480	0
10 Ajmer (As. 4)	13	0
50 BOM TRAM. (Rs. 2-8)	118	12
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs 6)	165	0
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	215	0
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 6)	180	0
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 5)	151	14
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 37-8)	1407	8
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij	958	12
100 C. Province	96	8
100 Dh. Baramati	104	4
100 Gujarat	97	8
100 Mandra Bhon	97	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	762	8
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11)	7	14
2sh. Indian Copper (As 1-8)	2	8
10 Indian Iron and Steel (Re. 1)	34	2
10 SHIVRAJPUR (Rs. 2)	50	0
30 Tata Steel Dfd (Rs. 36-3-6)	1137	8
75 TATA STEEL ORD. (Rs. 10)	261	0
MISCELLANEOUS.		
100 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	337	8
SUGAR (Rs. 6)	163	12
50-250 Bank Dep. (Rs. 13-12)	855	0
250 Bombay Steam (Rs. 13-12)	255	0
125 B BURMA (Rs. 12)	622	8
50 D. Conty (Rs. 8)	216	4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol (nil)	4	4 6
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	96	8
100 I. BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	142	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	49	8
100 I. Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs 26)	657	8
30 PREMIER CON. (Rs 2-15)	77	8
15 Scindia	22	0
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	29	0
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	288	12
7 p.c. B'bay Tram (T.F.)	76	4
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const 1st	108	0
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1547	8
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	202	8
7½ p.c Tata Steel 2nd	165	0
7 p.c. Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES.		
3 3/4 p.c Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c Andhra Valley	108	14
4 p.c. Bom Telephone	53	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	83	12
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	109	6

Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List).

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Jan 5

Bombay Dyeing (930) 945 950 957 955
Century (225) 232 230 238
Central India (255) 261 257
Kohinoor (342/8) 347 343 345 346
New Great (268/12) 271 272 273
Simplex (91/4) 92 93
Swadeshi (243/12) 250 246 243
Associated Cement (140) 142 140/12 141 140/8
Andhra (1475) 1472 1485 1480
Tata Hydro (151/4) 151/14
Tata Power (1405) 1417 1407 1415 1400 1407
Tram Ord (119/1) 119 118/12
T Steel Defd (1072/8) 1100 1120 1110 1135 1120 1145 1132 1137
T Steel Ord (248/8) 255 257 255 260 257 263 260 260/8 261
Tata Steel 2nd Pref (165) 165 164/8 165
Bellapur (158/12) 162 161 163
B Steam (253/12) 255 257 255
B Burma (605) 620 617 625 622

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan 4

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	19
Electric Power and Light	12
Electric P and Light 7 per cent Pfd	39
Consolidated (Gas) Edison	23
American Tel and Tel	146 3/4
Western Union Telg	25 3/4
Erie Railway	4
New York Central Railway	17 1/2
U S Rubber	22
Phillips Petrol	40
Curtis Wright	5
Bethelehem Steel	62
Crucible Steel	38
Ludlum Steel	17
National Steel	60
Republic Steel	18
United Steel	57 3/4
United Smelting	60
Anaconda Copper Mining	31 1/2
Int Nickel of Canada	46 1/4
Chrysler Motors	51
General Motors	32 1/2
General Electric	42 1/2
Union Carbide	73 3/4
Socony Oil	15
St Oil of N J Oil	47
National Dairy	14
Amr Tob L	67
Chase Bank	31 1/2
National City Bank	27 3/4
Sun Life of Canada	430
Firestone Rubber	19

Improvement looks as if it would continue. Turnover 940,000 shares. Amerex declared 70 cents dividend.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 5.

Wheat	12,794 Cwts.
Linseed	3,559 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	144 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	4,338 Cwts.
Groundnuts	52,039 Cwts.
Castorseed	1,198 Cwts.
Rice	16,850 Cwts.
Myrabollams	6,166 Cwts.
Cottonseed	33,830 Cwts.
Mowraseed	62 Cwts.
Gram	2,005 Cwts.
Joowar	1,197 Cwts.
Barley	1,023 Cwts.
Bajree	14,723 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	8,344 Cwts.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta
Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1938

Building Of Nation On Harmony Not Class War

ACHIEVEMENTS OF CONGRESS MINISTRIES

Non-Co-operation With Alien Power Must Increase Co-operation Among Indians: Presidential Address At Kalol Political Conference

In the course of his presidential address at the Kalol District Political Conference held on January 5, Sjt. Bhawanji A. Khimji, M. L. A. said:—

I am reminded when I come here of a statement made by Mahatmaji in 1930: "Gujarat will win independence," said Mahatmaji, and if you continue to stand loyally by the standard of Mahatmaji, as I hope you will, you can easily prove his words true.

It was in this District that Mahatmaji started his activities. He presided over the first Gujarat Political Conference which was held at Godhra in the year 1917.

Mahatma Gandhi has not hesitated to fight, has not hesitated to destroy, has not run away from unrest or turmoil. But the guiding principles of his life have been love and non-violence. He has, time and again, explained that non-co-operation with the alien power meant increasing co-operation amongst Indians.

It pains him to find sections of Congressmen bitterly fighting, maligning, misrepresenting other sections of Congressmen. He believes in the harmonious blending of a variety of interests and not in the obliteration or even expropriation of any class small or big.

Brethren, a year of great events has just closed. The new and unwanted constitution of India embodied in the Government of India Act of 1935 was brought into operation in the first months of the year 1937.

UNIQUE SUCCESS OF CONGRESS

In spite of the numerous handicaps and devices like communal electorates, the Congress captured a clear majority of seats in six out of eleven Provinces. Be it noted that these six Provinces go to form two-thirds of what is called British India. The success of the Congress was acknowledged even by the British Press.

As Mahatma Gandhi said, the British rulers appeared to be anxious to substitute the rule of the majority for the rule of the sword. Mahatma Gandhi advised and the All-India Congress Working Committee resolved that if the Governors renewed their invitations to the Congress Party to form Ministries, the invitations should be accepted. The Governors readily extended the invitation and the Congress Party accepted the responsibility of Government in six Provinces. Within a short time the North West Frontier Province also came to be governed by Congress Ministry.

When the Congress Ministries were installed in office, they were almost embarrassed with attentions of the people. Most contradictory demands were made of them.

We find deliberate attempts at fomenting trouble on the part of several sections of Congressmen who confound liberty with licence and who think that "United Front" means "Whatever the left wing leaders do must be allowed". Ever since Congress Ministries took office, industrial disputes have been on the increase.

Kisan Trouble

When we turn our eyes from the industrial area to the rural, we find the same even in an aggravated form.

In the United Provinces and Bihar these intellectuals have fomented serious unrest among the Kisans. While the Ministers asked the Kisans to pay up the legitimate dues of landowners, these agitators stumped the country-wide and incited the Kisan to withhold the dues.

It will, of course, take some time for the things to settle down, but the appropriate process has started. The story of the United Provinces is a good deal the same as that of Bihar and I shall not trouble you with the detailed account of that Province.

Let there be no mistake about the attitude of Congress Ministries towards the new constitution. All their acts while in office are inspired and determined by the one desire, the one aim, viz., to increase the strength of the Congress and through it of the nation.

If we husband our resources and utilise this growing strength with discipline, the Congress may realise the objective of capturing genuine and complete power without much travail.

Now, a word about the past, present and future work of the Congress Ministry and the Congress Legislative Party of the Bombay Presidency.

Measures of economy were at once explored and adopted. Luxurious travelling allowances were cut down. Ministers themselves took Rs. 500 per month as salary and had no hesitation to travel second class or even third. Grazing fees were ordered not to be collected. Where land revenue was excessively assessed orders for remission or reduction were issued. Coercive processes for realisation of land revenue were suspended.

Prohibition has been adopted as a policy to be enforced within three years and in certain areas a beginning is to be made on first April next. Already liquor licences have begun to lose their popularity.

Very shortly after Congress took office, bans on all Congress organisations or pro-Congress organisations were forthwith lifted. Orders under the repressive laws were either cancelled or relaxed.

We have to forge sanctions for implementing our resolutions against the Federation. Not that we want no Federation, but we shall frame a scheme of Federation suited to our needs and aspirations.

We have to build an Indian Nation based on harmony and not on class war. A dead uniformity in society will dehumanise humanity. Our efforts ought to be towards levelling up, and not levelling down. We protest against British ideas as foreign. Russian ideas are equally foreign and, therefore, equally open to objection.

Co-operators' Day At Baroda

(From Our Correspondent)
BARODA, January 3.

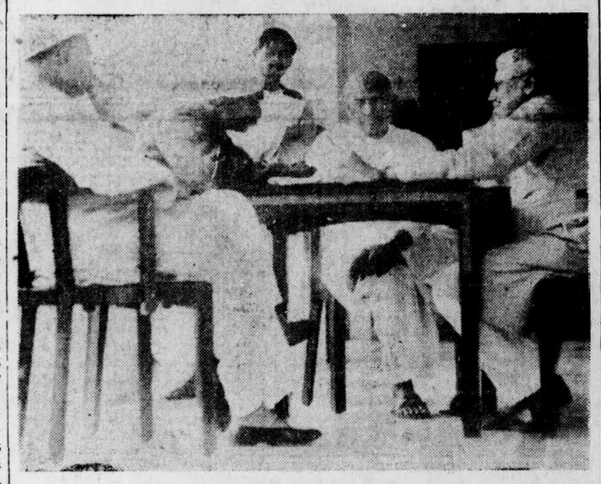
To-day the people of Baroda City offered felicitations to Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda on account of Diamond Jubilee Day when prayers were also offered.

Under the auspices of Sayaji Sahakar Sevak Sangh "Co-operators' Day" was observed here under the presidentship of Mr. R. S. Kanungo, the Municipal Commissioner. Messrs. N S. Parikh, M. Kasiwala, Chimanbhai Amin and Jamiatram Akhlot spoke on various problems of federation. The President in his concluding remarks stressed the need of more agitation to aquaint the villagers with the fundamentals of co-operation and also the need of popular leaders to widen the nature and scope of its activities.

The Marathi Literary Conference is expected to be held here on January 22—23, and probably V. D. Savarkar will preside at the time.

George Joseph Baptista of Andheri who was duping persons under the pseudo name S. A Asthane by asking deposits from candidates wishing employment was arrested here and he has now been sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine. He advertised in the Press for posts of a sugar concern.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Abul Kalam Azad leaving Mahatmaji's residence (Juhu) after a talk with Gandhiji.



Members of the Congress Parliamentary Committee in discussion at Mr. Bhulabhai's bungalow.

NEW SPIRIT OF UNITED FRONT

Ruikar Satisfied at Steps Taken At Delhi Session Of T. U. C.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, Jan. 5.

Mr. R. S. Ruiker, Vice-President of All-India T. U. C. who returned from Delhi this evening in course of an interview said the Delhi session of All-India Trade Union Congress was a great success. The step taken at Delhi to bring about unity in Trade Union ranks is of momentous importance. Now a way for the United Trade Union Congress is clear and I am hopeful that N. T. U. Federation and T. U. C. will agree to hold a joint session early at some central place.

The negotiations Committee of the T. U. C. and the N. T. U. F. has recommended Nagpur as a venue for such a joint meeting of the United T. U. C. and I am confident that this suggestion will be acceptable to all. The new spirit of United Front which has been displayed at Delhi by all sections is a most hopeful sign for the Labour Movement and I have no doubt that a United T U C will inaugurate a new era in the Labour Movement and will mean better conditions of work and pay for Indian workers."

STORMY SCENES AT CONGRESS ELECTION

Police Disperse Riots: Severals Cases Instituted

PATNA, Jan. 5.

Scenes of confusion were witnessed and police help was sought to restore order following a clash between the supporters of rival candidates, culminating in assaults, at Gopalgunj and Barauli during the election of delegates for the Haripura Session of the Indian National Congress.

The polling officer has instituted a case of rioting against several men and police investigation is proceeding.—A.P.

7,000 MILL WORKERS DOWN TOOLS

TINNEVELLY, Jan. 4.

Seven thousand labourers of the Madura Mills at Papanasam, Tinnevelly district, went on strike, following the alleged refusal of the Management to give increased wages to them. The strikers left the mills peacefully.

BAN ON ENTRY INTO BENGAL

Govt. Order On Ex-Kakori Prisoner

LUCKNOW, January 5.

On his discharge from the Medical College, where he was laid down with double Pneumonia, Mr. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, ex-Kakori Case prisoner was served yesterday with an order under Section (1) of Section 2 of the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932, asking him not to reside or enter or remain in any area within the Bengal Presidency.

It will be recalled that Mr. Chatterjee after release sought permission of the Bengal Premier to see his aged and ailing mother whom he had not seen for 15 years.—United Press.

ZANZIBAR CLOVES IN MADRAS

Consignment Lying In Madras Harbour

MADRAS, January 5.

A consignment of 150 bales of cloves from Zanzibar which arrived in Madras Harbour on Monday is still lying in the Harbour sheds. Enquiries show that local dealers are unanimous in their resolve not to do anything with the consignment in sympathy with Zanzibar Indians.—A. P.

HINDUSTAN STANDARD OFFICE SEARCHED

CALCUTTA, January 5.

In the evening summonses by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, were issued under Section 124 I.P.C. on Dr. Dhirendranath Sen, Editor and Mr. Upendranath Bhattacharjee, Printer and Publisher of the "Hindustan Standard" directing them to appear before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on January 13.—A. P.

Summons Issued Against Editor And Publisher

CALCUTTA: Jany. 5.

In connection with the search of the office of the "Hindustan Standard," a summons has been issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate against Dr. D. N. Sen and Mr. Upendranath Bhattacharya, Editor and Printer respectively.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN ELECTED

New President Of Kolar District Board

KOLAR: Jany. 5.

Mr. Venkataswamy Chetty, a Congress candidate, has been elected President of the Kolar District Board, defeating his rival.

This election was caused due to the resignation of Sjt. K. Chengalraya Reddy, the present President of the Mysore State Congress Board. He resigned the presidentship because he wanted to devote his undivided attention to Congress work in the State.

Mr. Venkataswamy Chetty was the nominee of the State Congress Board.

"BELGIUM BONDS" CASE APPEAL

NAGPUR, January 4.

Mr. Justice Gruer of the Nagpur High Court delivered judgment in a sensational case known as the Belgium Bonds Cheating Case in which 3 persons, P. N. Sanda and Mohomed Ismail of Bombay and one DeSouza of Chhindwara, were sentenced by the Sessions Judge, Chhindwara, to four years, one year's and one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,500 respectively on charges of conspiracy and cheating.

It was alleged that the first two accused floated a company known as the Central Business Corporation at Bombay, and that the third accused, who was their agent at Chhindwara, gave out that the Corporation would purchase Belgium Bonds for its clients. It was further alleged that the first two accused cheated people in different parts of India to the tune of Rs. 90,000 and that the third accused, in spite of his having discovered their shady dealings, continued to collect instalments from clients.

Mr. Justice Gruer upholding the sentences imposed by the lower court dismissed the revision applications.—United Press.

Mr. Harold Butler, Director, I.L.O., Geneva, arrived in Bombay on Wednesday with Mrs. Butler. He is on a three month's tour in India.

I. L. O. DIRECTOR IN BOMBAY

Will Meet Congress President And Other Leaders

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Harold Butler, Director, International Labour Office, accompanied by Dr. P. P. Pillai, Director, Indian Branch of the I. L. O., New Delhi, arrived from Ahmedabad, this morning at the Bombay Central Station, by the Gujarat Mail.

Mr. Butler was received by Mr. J. F. Gennings, Bombay Labour Commissioner; an A.D.C., on behalf of the Governor; Mr. N. M Joshi, M.L.A. (Central), and Mr. R. R. Bakhale of the Servants of India Society.

Mr. Butler drove to the Government House.

At Ahmedabad

At Ahmedabad the party had a busy programme throughout Tuesday. When they arrived at Ahmedabad from Agra, they were received at the station by Mr Gulzari Lal Nanda, M.L.A., Parliamentary Secretary; Mr. Kandubhai Desai, M.L.A., Secretary of the Textile Labour Association; Mr. Sakerlal Balabhai, M.L.A., President, Millowners' Association, and other prominent citizens.

After breakfast, the party visited the workers' tenements put up by the Millowners' Association and inspected the Arvind Mills. At noon the party visited the office of the Textile Labour Association for discussions. Here they were received by Srimati Anasuyaben, President of the Labour Association. At 1 o'clock the party had lunch with Mr. and Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai at Shahibag.

They then went round the residential areas of the workers, and visited the chawls put up by the Labour Association, the chawls erected by private landlords, the workers' new residential block which was being put up by Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, and lastly the chawls constructed by the Ahmedabad Municipality.

After tea when Srimati Anasuyaben was the host, the party visited the gaily decorated office of the Millowners' Association. Mr. Butler then attended a garden party held in his honour by the Millowners' Association.

He then went once again to the office of the Textile Labour Association, where he was shown round various departments and later visited the Saraspur Labour Club and Library. Here Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda welcomed Mr. Butler in a speech in which Mr. Nanda referred to the important work done by the International Labour Office and the influence it had had on Indian Social Legislation.

Mr. Butler, he said, had even greater influence than the Ministries in various countries in the world, in shaping the labour policy of the present-day world and the working classes in Ahmedabad and elsewhere gratified for the opportunity they had of welcoming him to this country.

In his reply, Mr Butler said that the I.L.O. depended for its effective functioning on the valuable support it had all along been receiving from organised Labour throughout the world.

In the evening the party attended a full meeting of the representatives of the joint Board where they were welcomed by Shankerlal Banker, who referred to the excellent service in the cause of social peace, which was done by the I.L.O.

He referred to Mahatma Gandhi's keen interest in the Labour Association.

Dr. P. P. Pillai made a short speech in Hindi. He said that the inspiration for the work of the I.L.O., came from its intimate contacts with the working class population the world over, and that Mr. Butler had posted him to this country in order that the I.L.O., might be in a better position than otherwise to know the needs and aspirations of Indian Labour.

The party were entertained to dinner in the night by Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai after which they entrained for Bombay.

Mr Butler had lunch this afternoon with the Aga Khan. His programme included informal discussions with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. J. F. Gennings, Labour Commissioner. In the evening a tea-party has been arranged by the Servants of India Society.

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